

INDIANA  
HISTORICAL SITES

DRAWER 11A

INDIANA IN GENERAL

to copy 1000 2000



# Indiana

## Historical Sites

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

[For the Rockport Democrat.]  
 PETERSBURG, PIKE CO. IND., }  
 May 22d, 1860. }

MR. EDITOR:—

You will remember that this is the day for the second meeting of our District Conference for the present year, to be held at this beautiful town. With the intention of being present and at my post, I started from our beloved Rockport on Saturday the 19th ult., intending by the way to hold a two days meeting at Lynnville, Warrick Co. Ind., and if it will not be too much for your excellent paper, I will give you a few dotings of my journey. About five o'clock on Saturday I arrived at Boonville, here a political convention was being held, but being no politician I made no particular inquiry as to party type, a side from a little of stricnine whisky, I saw nothing bad. Passing on I arrived at Lynnville about 7 P. M., this is a fine looking, thrifty little country town, containing two churches, and one frame school house, the inhabitants are intelligent and hospitable, and withal inclined to religion; we preached three sermons during Saturday night and Sunday to crowded houses, especially on Sunday A. M., when seats, isles and windows were all filled with attentive and respectful bearers. Leaving here at an early hour, on Monday, we arrived at Winslow, Pike county, by 12 M., intending to go on after dinner, of course not before, to Petersburg, but while surveying the town, a most terrific storm came up, and such a storm, a cloud dark as Egyptian night, black as

the musky vult of pandemonium, stretched along the Western horizon far as the eye could reach, and such a sight, first dark, then black, then purple, then pink sheets of rolling, surging waves of clouds hung threatening over our head, the forked lightning flashed, the sheeting lightning glared, and now loud claps of thunder roared as if all Heavens mightiest artillery were engaged against us, and now it comes, blasts of resistless wind comes howling by, and in their resistless power, carry nearly all before it; trees, mighty giant oaks that had stood the storms of other years, bowing their massy heads, and intertwining their green foliage in wild confusion, fell a matted mass upon the ground. In this town providently there was no great damage done so far as we could learn. On this A. M. the Rev. B. F. Neweland, Lady and Son, and I started for Petersburg, and now a spectacle presented itself that beggars description, fences were strewn all around, houses and barns were unroofed, while others were thrown down, and such a buggy ride, here we go helter skelter through tree tops, there we go, no! we don't go; we come to a dead stand still, but we believe in persevering to the end, so we borrow a sharp axe, and cut and slash, till, yes we're through, no! not through but only into it, and for five miles we go through ditches and hedg-es, over fences, logs and tree tops till at precisely 12 M., we are before the Parsonage at Petersburg ready for our—pardon us—Shanghai.

More Anon.  
 F. A. HEURING.

Rockport Democrat.

June 2, 1860



# The Old Bonneyville Mill



What a quaint little structure is Bonneyville Mill,  
Stuck under the brow of a neighboring hill;  
Where the eyes of each traveler are thrilled by the sight  
Of the glories of day and the beauties of night.  
Here the yodeling birds which inhabit the trees  
Co-mingle their songs with the sigh of the breeze;  
'Till the shadows of twilight all valleys doth fill,  
'Round this old-fashioned building called Bonneyville Mill.

Near this small, simple structure named Bonneyville Mill,  
A river is winding, so lucid and still;  
And fishermen linger for hours by its brink,  
Where the drowsy-eyed cattle are pausing to drink.  
There's a fragrance abroad in the sweet country air,  
An abundance of bud and of bloom everywhere;  
And we hear the sad plaint of a lone whippoorwill  
From a wood that's adjacent to Bonneyville Mill.

—Ralph Scoles Thomas, 302 Jackson Boulevard, Elkhart, Indiana

In this strange, rustic structure called Bonneyville Mill,  
The cicada's notes have been ceaseless and shrill;  
And the low, tiresome hum of its machinery  
For a century has blent with the drone of the bee.  
Here rural folks come with their buckwheat and take  
Home a fine flour that's delightful to bake;  
A topic quite fit for the rarest idyl  
Is this historic building named Bonneyville Mill.

Oh, this dear little structure called Bonneyville Mill,  
Holds a moral for man—that he ought to fulfill  
The duties of life with a heart which is true,  
Completing each task he's been given to do.  
In this old-fashioned building great lessons exist,  
Which oft are unheeded and frequently missed;  
So I find me some paper and take up my quill,  
To write a short rhythm on Bonneyville Mill.

Compliments Of  
"The Old Reliable"  
First National Bank  
Of Elkhart, Indiana  
A Bank With Old Ideals and  
Modern Equipment  
ESTABLISHED IN 1863

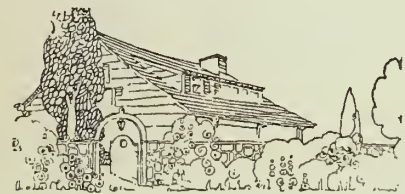
Compliments Of  
R. S. Correll, Elkhart, Indiana



Lasting Until Everlasting

From The House Of [illegible] Middlebury, Ind.

## The Old Bonneyville Mill



Being a Remembrance of a Jour-  
ney to The Old Bonneyville  
Mill on a Sunday--

September 16th, 1923

At which time many journeyed to the  
oldest flour mill in the State of Indiana



reared in Indiana; he attained greatness in Illinois." I might paraphrase that by saying that George Robert Wilson was born in Perry County, he was reared in Dubois County, and he has attained greatness as an historian in Marion County. But he belongs to the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society and I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Wilson, who will read to us his paper entitled "General W. Johnson."

Mr. Wilson: It would require an hour and a half for me to read the paper that I have prepared on General W. Johnson. I shall not take this hour and a half, but will cut my paper so as to take up the twenty minutes allotted to me. In so doing I shall read the part that will introduce to you General Johnson, and then the part that will introduce to you one-third of one angle of his life.

[Mr. Wilson's paper on General W. Johnson will appear in the June, 1924 number of the *Indiana Magazine of History*.]

Mr. de la Hunt: The Society is certainly indebted to Mr. Wilson. We knew what we might expect, and our expectations have been more than justified. Many of us have been to New Harmony. Our Society has been charmingly entertained there. New Harmony is a place unique not only in Indiana history, but in American history; yet we always feel that we may say—as did the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon—"the half has not been told." We know that one of the outstanding figures of New Harmony today is Mrs. Nora C. Fretageot, and it is my honor to present to you Mrs. Fretageot as author of the next paper, "The Old Robert Dale Owen Home in New Harmony."

## THE ROBERT DALE OWEN HOME IN NEW HARMONY

By Mrs. Nora Chadwick Fretageot, New Harmony

It is a century, to the year, since Robert Owen came to Harmonie, Indiana, to test an undeveloped visionary plan. Whatever of success or failure attended this experiment, about ten years later, his eldest son, Robert Dale, New Harmony's most prominent citizen, established here a home of sufficient permanence to justify the remembrance of it for his sake.

Nor picture, nor plan of this remains, but there comes to me a vision of this home of the older Owen families made clearer by the recollections of older people, a picture that should be painted before the light grows dim.

As to location, the house was built on the eastern edge of the old Rapp town near the vineyard and the cotton gin. The lot included the space where is now the home of Mrs. Lena Bailey and the J. W. Whitehead property.<sup>1</sup> It was built originally for Dr. Norwood,<sup>2</sup> Alexander Burns, a cousin of the immortal poet of Scotland, being the builder. It was a very large two-story frame building, having a front length of one hundred and twenty-five feet, with a two-story south wing separated from the front below by a stone paved passageway beyond which were the dining room and kitchen. Above these were some bed rooms, and above the hall was a billiard room. The roof was broad and steep, covering a large garret, a favorite resort of the boys of that date. The upper story was rather low but the first-floor rooms were high with very large windows. There were two halls and two front porches with two stone walks leading to the two front gates. The stones for these walks were taken from the old Rappite church, where they had served as paving in the hallways that ran east and west, also north and south into its arcaded wings. About the yard were fine forest trees and some shrubbery, and to the west a swing hung on timbers forty feet high.<sup>3</sup> After the family returned from Europe and during the Civil War, only a part of the house was used by the family, the girls ensconcing themselves in quarters over the dining room; partly it was given over to the unsettled families of war soldiers, whom Mrs. Owen helped through this trying period.<sup>4</sup> Here in 1867, Constance Fauntleroy says her wedding breakfast was spread, when Bishop Upfold was present, having made a journey of over two hundred miles to perform the marriage ceremony for herself and Dr. Runcie.<sup>5</sup>

This house was taken to pieces in 1870, and the large front part was moved to the corner west of the old opera house, which was then Union Hall, and made into the Union Hall hotel, afterwards called the Randolph House. The south wing was made into the Golden House and another part was used by Col. J. D. Owen in building what is now the home of C. P. Wolfe. The Randolph House was cut into pieces in 1893 and

1. Information furnished by Thomas Mumford and others who remember the home, 1924.

2. Information furnished by Richard Lichtenberger, 1924.

3. Information furnished by W. F. Lichtenberger, 1924.

4. Information furnished by Mrs. Della Mann Owen, 1924.

5. Runcie, Constance Fauntleroy, in *Divinity Led*, p. 34.



furnished all the first houses in that part of town called Johnstown. The new brick stable mentioned is now the electric light plant.

Following is the story, as we know it, of the old home.

In 1837 occurred a triple wedding in the Owen home in New Harmony, when three of the four sons of Robert Owen were married the same day. Two of the brides were the daughters of Joseph Neef, the first Pestalozzian teacher in America, and the father of the third was Samuel Bolton, a chemist, who, among other things, demonstrated the new art of manufacturing illuminating gas, actually making the gas from refuse fat, piping it through cane brought from the swamps near the Wabash River and lighting his lecture room for the occasion.<sup>6</sup>

One of the most democratic acts of Robert Owen, the socialist, was the transplanting of his children to American soil, bringing them to Indiana, to New Harmony, the scene of his community experiment. They adjusted themselves to their new surroundings, entered ardently into the fields of politics, science and teaching for which they had been educated, and soon became prominent among the citizens of their adopted country, and never for any great length of time did they make their home elsewhere than in New Harmony, where, with one exception, they lived until death claimed them after many fruitful years.<sup>7</sup>

The town had passed through several stages of its history. First, the founding and building period when the Harmony Society, a company of people from Wurtemberg, pledged to joint ownership of property and to social equality, cut the rank growth of timber from its site and converted the native rock, clay, sand and lime into the most comfortable homes and largest public buildings, at that time, in the state of Indiana. They opened up a vast acreage to cultivation and established numerous shops and mills for manufacturing the necessities and luxuries of life. After ten years of ambitious success in this otherwise almost uninhabited region, they sold the town and the fertile fields to the one man who wished to own and could use such property—Robert Owen.

This name suggests the second historical era of the town when life there took on new aspects. New nationalities ap-

---

6. *Disscminator*, April 26, 1828.

7. Robert Dale Owen died and was buried at Lake George in 1877.

peared, new systems, new plans, new thoughts prevailed, even a new name acquired, as the German name of Harmonie was changed to New Harmony. Here ideals were to be consummated. Mankind was to live in perfect peace and happiness. Amid beautiful surroundings, hours of labor were to be short and all employment was to be made so attractive as to be a pleasure. The education of children would eventually procure this general happiness and to all would come the opportunity for study, travel, liberty of speech and social enjoyment.<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Owen declared "all men should exert themselves to remove evil from society and create good." Equality of rights and duties, community of property, with kindness, courtesy, the practice of economy, preservation of health and obedience to the laws of the country, should have fulfilled the promise of success, but, after assembling a goodly number of people of all sorts and conditions, neither precept, principle nor practice could hold together those who came, regardless of the establishment of one of the most elaborate educational systems of that time and the support of scientific men.

In consequence, the discontented, disgruntled members moved on, leaving those who were disposed to make the best of life and settle down to being good friends and neighbors.

The schools continued, the business of the town became more flourishing, scientists gathered in greater number and Mr. Owen's children stood by the town to which their father had bid them come in the beginning. Thus, the third era of New Harmony history began and there followed some twenty-five years when the old granary-fort of the Rapps was the headquarters for all United States geological surveys made in the middle west from 1837 to 1856.<sup>9</sup> Here the noted geologists, mineralogists and chemists of the day gathered around Dr. David Dale Owen. Many citizens of the town, including its youth, partook of this feast of knowledge.

In the early community days, Mr. Owen made his home at the Tavern,<sup>10</sup> his sons, as they arrived, going to the large boarding-houses,<sup>11</sup> but after the community system was abandoned and the people became private owners of lands and

8. *New Harmony Gazette*, October 1, 1825.

9. Schneck, Jacob, and Richard Owen, *The Rappites and New Harmony*, p. 10.

10. *New Harmony Community Day Book*, February, 1826.

11. Fretageot, Mme. M. D. letter, 3d of October, 1828.

houses and town affairs were locally adjusted, Robert Dale, the eldest of the family returning from a short residence, as an editor, in New York City, established a home and brought to it a wife who soon became the friend and mentor of all the young people of the town.

It was round this home, to which he brought his Virginia bride, after a honeymoon abroad, that all social activities in New Harmony centered. Their household included in its members the sister and three younger brothers of Robert Dale and upon various occasions, when the father returned to this country, it was here he passed his pleasant days, returning, as he did, to England for the last time in 1847, leaving faint remembrance with almost the last grandchild living, the memory of walking hand in hand with him up and down the long gallery of her home.<sup>12</sup>

The spacious halls and parlors of the house, with their souvenirs of foreign travel and rare specimens of native growth and art, soon became the favored meeting place of friends and neighbors; of scientists, prominent persons and companionable people of whatever rank. Here Mrs. Owen later taught her own children, and those she had taken under her care, their daily lessons. It was to this home that Robert Dale Owen, the statesman, was so heartily welcomed from his trips over the state and country in the interest of public affairs, and his brothers from their fields of scientific research.<sup>13</sup>

It was in 1832 that Robert Dale was married to Mary Jane Robinson; his sister, Jane Dale, to Robert Henry Fauntleroy, in 1835, but it was not until two years later that the three younger brothers decided upon the course that later increased this family circle and took upon themselves joint responsibility.

One day in the spring of 1837, William Owen drove to the county capitol and going to the Court House asked for his friend, the clerk. Conceiving the idea of having a little fun, he asked his friend to guess which one of his brothers was to be married. The clerk not being able to do this, was told it was Dale and asked that he make out the license. After talking on some other matters for a time, he said, "O, by the way, I believe I will take out a license for Richard." This was hard to secure as the clerk naturally thought there was

12. Crawford, Mrs. Anna Owen, letter, March 28, 1919.

13. Fretageot, A. H., one of the visitors at the home.



something wrong, and when William said, "I believe I will take out one for myself," he could with difficulty be convinced that it was a genuine request.<sup>14</sup> Thus it transpired that on the 23rd of March<sup>15</sup> the wedding took place in the home of the elder brother, and thus Mrs. Mary Jane Owen did not lose the three young men of her family but added to it three very young ladies. Two of them were but seventeen, one a little older.

For the occasion the ladies gave some thought to the dresses they were to wear, and as nothing rare could be bought on this edge of civilization they turned to the nearest mart, Cincinnati, whence all dry goods and groceries were brought in quantities and shipped by slow stages to river towns.

They decided upon some lovely mauve or fawn colored silk gowns to be made in the city. These were received after some delay. In the meantime they determined to be married in some dainty and prettily made purple or lavender calico dresses.<sup>16</sup> By this act, very probably, they were carrying out the democratic and sociological ideas inculcated by the Owen Community. Years afterward, to one of her grandchildren, one of these ladies said, "Child, never tell that we were married in calico, because it would not be understood. Calico was a fine material in those days."<sup>17</sup>

The wedding was a morning and private affair, the ceremony being performed by a local Methodist minister, who, poor man, was so confused by the number of prospective brides and grooms before him, that he came near uniting the wrong couples, and created such a desire to laugh among them by calling one of them "Charlotty" as almost to upset the ceremony.

After the home wedding breakfast, the morning was spent in a memorable and lively horseback ride.<sup>18</sup> Down the streets of the town and out through the country they rode on six beautiful white horses, creating quite a sensation long to be

14. Crawford, Mrs. Anna Owen, letter, March 28, 1919.

15. "The memorable date", words used by Mrs. Nina Owen Parke in writing of the birth of her daughter, "come," she says, "to commemorate her Grandma's wedding day and the greatest day in the family's history, when the three brothers married at one time, because it was the birthday of the eldest brother, Robert Dale, and the wedding of the eldest sister, Jane Dale Fauntleroy," the child so honored being now Mrs. Caroline Dale Snedeker, the author.

16. Crawford, Mrs. Anna Owen, letter, March 28, 1919.

17. Snedeker, Mrs. Caroline Dale, letter, 1919.

18. Information furnished by Mrs. Della Mann Owen, 1924.

remembered by the village folk. In the evening the brides attired themselves in their handsome silken gowns and joined the dance on the floor of old No. 1 ball room, where also elaborate refreshments were served. Invitations, issued by the bridal party for this ball had been previously tacked up in conspicuous places on the street, bidding the entire community to be present.

Some time before this a wedding trip had been taken when Mrs. Robert Dale Owen had acted as chaperone. The party drove to Mammoth Cave in carriages, stops being made wherever night overtook them, usually in the hospitable homes of the country where every attention was shown them. On one occasion, in a beautiful home, where only the slaves were left in charge, the owners of the place having gone to visit their daughters at boarding school in Philadelphia, the old servants, probably noting the courteous manners of the guests, not only took them in, but showed great pride in doing so. One of them observed several times, "O, how you ladies does look like Miss Judie Dickson," Miss Judie being one of the ladies of the house.<sup>19</sup>

The contracting parties of this triple wedding were: William Owen and Mary Bolton, David Dale Owen and Caroline Charlotte Neef, and Richard Owen and Anne Eliza Neef.

These three couples, with their sister-in-law, lived under the same roof most amicably for a number of years until their families grew to great proportions, each wife taking in her turn the duties of housekeeper for a month at a time. The house itself was amply large and accommodating. The present generation may judge of its size upon seeing five large two-story houses and two smaller ones in the town today made from its material. Two ornate porches that were part of the original house adorn two of the present ones.

One of the older citizens of today remembers with pride Mrs. Robert Dale's request of his mother that she allow himself and his brother, then quite young, to assist her at an evening party in the old house. The double parlors on the west front, lighted with many candles, the huge fireplaces, that often consumed through the winter one hundred cords of wood, the quiet study, the attractive billiard room, the presence of guests, created a very genial atmosphere.

---

19. Crawford, Mrs. Anna Owen, letter, March 28, 1919.

The young boys assisted in serving the company with glasses of sangaree, which took them to the large and tidy kitchen where, too, on the long shelves, were the cakes of old-fashioned richness in readiness for the party, especially attractive to their attentive eyes and proving equally good to their taste when opportunity came to test them for themselves.<sup>20</sup>

Almost all of the children of that time remember the large swing in the yard. The rope hung in a frame of heavy timbers and the seat was wide enough for several people, something like our porch swings, with a back. To the west was the garden where Mrs. Owen worked out some ideal plans and wore the bloomers then in vogue, at the expense of some ridicule from her more conservative neighbors. Today her costume and her methods would be considered quite up-to-date.

When Robert Dale went as minister to Naples, in 1855, he was accompanied by his wife and four children, Julian, Florence, Rosamond and Ernest; by his sister and her four children, also the orphan daughter of his brother William and the oldest son of David Dale.<sup>21</sup> The children were placed in the schools of Stuttgart, Mrs. Fauntleroy remaining with them. Part of the five years they were all in Naples with Mr. and Mrs. Owen. All received the same advantages of education. Out of this group came Constance, eldest daughter of Robert Henry and Jane Dale Fauntleroy who later found a vent for her great love of literature by organizing the Minerva Society for the girls and women of New Harmony on the evening of September 20, 1859, her uncle, Robert Dale Owen, assisting her in writing the constitution and by-laws for the new society.<sup>22</sup> All was carefully planned and systematically carried on. The young ladies greatly enjoyed these meetings<sup>23</sup> with their novel programs and this group are now known as the charter and original members of what is asserted to be the first woman's club in America.

Upon his return from Europe, and when the Civil War was over, Mr. Owen executed some plans for a new house, not to stretch the old one's far from "narrow walls into stately

20. Information furnished by W. F. Lichtenberger, 1924.

21. Information furnished by Mrs. M. F. Owen Hiatt, daughter of William Owen.

22. Information furnished by Miss Mary Emily Fauntleroy, owner of the Old Fauntleroy Home, birthplace of The Minerva.

23. Glynes, Mrs. Ella Dietz, in *Woman's Journal*, Boston, January 2, 1904.

halls," but to replace its decay with a house beautiful; perhaps to further enjoy the architectural planning he had practiced in the building of the famous Smithsonian Institute.

Among these plans, now on file in the New Harmony Library,<sup>24</sup> are some interesting details as to size and number of rooms, etc., among them seven bed rooms. There were to be fifty-three windows used and some of these were bought and used in later years in a large store building, where they may now be seen. Two of the St. Catherine's wheel windows were used by a local carpenter in a home built for his own use and were afterwards destroyed when the house burned. The windows in the first story were to be eight feet high. The hall was to be made of "graceful" appearance by the addition of triangular closets in the four corners, giving it an octagonal form.

As the plans neared completion, the old house was divided and moved off the lot. A special brick-yard was set in operation<sup>25</sup> to produce that material and a brick barn was erected first that it might be used as a work room by the builders of the great house. About this time Mr. Owen went to New York and on the street he was accosted by an acquaintance, a man he barely knew, who asked him to lend him some money. Mr. Owen told him of his plans for all the ready money he had, but the man assured him he would need it but for a short time, accepted the loan, disappeared and never was he or the money seen after. The Owen trait of faith in their fellow man resulted, this time, in great disappointment. The new home was never built. The once united families lived under separate roofs. But, no matter where they lived, this wonderful family, always was it a suitable place and always round them centered the interest of the town.

There are few left in the present generation to relate the events of those early days, so it is with appreciation we read Mrs. Runcie's record of the incidents of an evening in her own home, for she might well be telling of the same experience in the older home when she writes: "My mother, with her beautiful hands, sits by the harp; my father accompanies her with the flute. My uncles, their faces beaming with intelligence and kindly interest are there, and as soon as the

24. Plans of house, Robert Dale Owen, 1871.

25. Information received from Arthur Dransfield, 1910.



music ceases one reads aloud his last poem, another a letter he has just written to some person of note, begging the acceptance of his last book; another brings forth specimens of plants and minerals gathered during the last survey; a sketch book lies open, full of sketches made during the same survey. Toys, involving some principle of mechanics invented by my father to amuse his children, are there; the last good novel published, school reports, scientific reports and political speeches are lying on the table. Animated discussions over education, science, philosophy, poetry, music and agriculture are heard, while children listen."<sup>26</sup>

Miss Rosamond Dale Owen, now Mrs. Templeton, adds to the picture of the old home, as you will see from the following quotations taken from a letter commenting on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dale Owen and their home life:<sup>27</sup>

"The story of these two is the story of many beside. Husband and wife began the long journey side by side with equal talent, hope, energy; his work led him along the high-road, hers lay in a quiet nook; his name became well known, hers was scarcely heard beyond the precinct of her own village; and yet, who can say that his life was the more successful . . . Well do I remember the cheer of this our home. Simple were its duties, simple, indeed, its pleasures. Well do I remember its busy troop of boys and girls, with the busy mother at its head, directing their exuberant energy with a rare administrative ability. Beside her own children, four of whom reached maturity, she took during her life, seven other young people under her protection, so that the great old-fashioned house was always overflowing with fresh young life . . . When her children were grown, and the task she had undertaken years before had been well done, our mother turned her attention for a time to public work. She gave much thought to the woman question and addressed one or two meetings in New York on this subject. Miss Susan B. Anthony said to me, 'Miss Owen, you do not know how great an impression your mother has made upon us—a woman who has lived nearly her whole life in a small western village, absorbed in petty cares and yet who could stand before us

26. Runcie, Constance Fauntleroy, essay.

27. Owen, Rosamond Dale, (Mrs. Templeton) in *History of Woman Suffrage*, 1889, v. 1, p. 293.

with a calm dignity, telling us searching truths in simple and strong words' . . . The name of Mary Owen was not written upon the brains of men, but it is graven upon the hearts of these her children, so long as they live, the blessed memory of that home shall abide with them, a home wherein all that was sweet and strong and true was nurtured with a strong hand, was sunned into blossoming by a loving heart."

Let us add, not her children alone, nor those brought up within her home, but all those young people of New Harmony, who gathered at her hearthstone, came under the healthful influence of her love and cheer.

Mr. de la Hunt: Mrs. Fretageot has given us a wonderfully beautiful picture of New Harmony, which I am sure none of us will ever forget. We have heard much of historic Vincennes in connection with General W. Johnson, and Vincennes has sent us some visitors today. We of the South-western Society have been together four years up to the present time. Most of us know each other quite well and we all like to welcome those who are our guests. I ask that the Vincennes visitors who are here will rise in their places, that we may know and greet them more pleasantly than we might otherwise do. (A number rise.) We have Kentucky friends from our neighboring town of Henderson. Will these also rise that we may recognize them? (Several rise.) We have a Lincoln biographer whose work we shall enjoy very much, the Reverend Louis A. Warren, of Morganfield, Kentucky. (Mr. Warren rises.) And we have our "grand old man" of Indiana whom we shall hear this afternoon, Dr. James Albert Woodburn, but a number of persons have already said to me, "I want to know Dr. Woodburn." Will he honor us by standing for a moment? (Dr. Woodburn rises. Great applause.) He needs no further introduction. There will be no formality of reception, but Dr. Woodburn will be glad to speak to each one of you, I am sure.

In some of the places where our Society has been entertained there have been little pilgrimages planned, but there is nothing of the sort arranged for today. However, in leaving this church you will see just opposite it one of the old houses still owned by the pioneer Garvin family. Going one block toward the river and turning to your left on the way to St. Paul's Episcopal Parish House for luncheon, you will

notice an old-time residence with semi-circular portico once a home of the Casselberry family. Immediately adjoining it is the lovely old Garvin homestead. This afternoon we shall hear about the families who lived and moved and had their being in these dwellings, so it may add to your pleasure to look at them this morning. The Society stands adjourned until one-thirty o'clock this afternoon.

### NOON INTERMISSION

Luncheon, 12:15, Parish House, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

In the Main Auditorium, Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. de la Hunt: In calling the Society to order I must not omit to say that the gavel with which the Chair presides today is made out of a fragment of wood from the cabin in which the Lincoln family lived at what is now Lincoln City in Spencer County. It is lent for use today by its owner, Colonel C. C. Schreeder of Huntingburg, who presents to our Society a small block of wood which you have already seen on exhibition this morning. In connection with gifts to us, the Reverend John Edward Murr has a relic which I shall ask him to take this opportunity of presenting.

Rev. J. Edward Murr, Princeton: I have something here that I thought might be of interest to the Society. This block of charred wood is taken out of the prow of the steamboat *Alice Dean* in which General John Morgan crossed from Brandenburg, Kentucky, to the Indiana shore in his raid of 1863. He afterwards set fire to the *Alice Dean*, burning it to the water's edge. This is a bit of the charred remains, and the small portion of the piece that came my way I gladly share with the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society.

Mrs. Hilary E. Bacon, Evansville: Without waiting for action of the Resolutions Committee, I move that the Society offer a vote of thanks to the Reverend Mr. Murr for his gift and to Colonel Schreeder for his loan.

Motion received many seconds and was unanimously carried.



Dr. Beecher, in Letter Written to an Eastern Friend More Than Eighty Years Ago, Revealed Beauties of Garden Behind an Old Tavern at Mt. Meridian, Humble Hamlet on the National Road, Thirty-Five Miles West of Indianapolis—Fruits and Flowers the Joy of an Old Man Found by Eminent Divine.

[By William Herschell]

**I**T WAS a Henry Ward Beecher letter, one the distinguished divine wrote a friend in Massachusetts in 1843, that gave me the thought to visit old Mt. Meridian, dreamy Hoosier hamlet in the uplands of Putnam county. The letter originally was printed in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Boston, and revealed much of life in Indiana more than eighty years ago.

"In going to Terre Haute last summer," wrote the Rev. Mr. Beecher to his friend, "I stopped at a small, poverty-stricken little hamlet called Mt. Meridian; shakily houses, pale faces and ragged children gave no great expectation of refinements. Putting up at the tavern (at the west, no matter how small the town, there are always from two to five or even eight taverns to choose among), I soon retired to bed as the easiest way of reaching next morning.

"On rising and going into the rear of the building for washing water (we are always allowed to help ourselves to such trifles), I found the well standing in the middle of a very beautiful little flower garden—neat beds full of flowers, cleaned walks, trimmed borders. I could hardly trust my eyes. From the rear of the grounds I could almost throw a stone into the primeval forest, whose fragments yet lingered in parts of the garden. The house itself was poorer than many a barn I have seen in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Opening a rude wicket gate, I entered a spot of nearly an acre, well laid out and filled with the choicest vegetables, growing with the most vigorous health. Currants, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries were thriving, and many select varieties of pear and apple.

"The whole garden bore evidence of careful cultivation and good taste. Such a spot, in such a town, and behind such a house, surrounded and almost overshadowed by the forest, and produced, not by wealth, but by the personal labor of one

man, poor and advanced in life, delighted me more than would the grounds of the London Horticultural Society. If every county in our state had one such citizen I should not fear for our horticultural interests."

#### Then Indianapolis Pastor.

Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of an Indianapolis church, was a devoted lover of flowers, trees and fruits. After reading his letter, written in 1843, the thought came to me that it would be interesting to learn whether that beautiful garden in Mt. Meridian still existed. It was a sunny May afternoon when the photographer and I pulled up in Mt. Meridian, thirty-five miles west of Indianapolis on the National road.

Here was a quaint combination of the past and present. Mt. Meridian, only a little Hoosier hamlet that does not even boast a railroad station, had several homes of modern design. It had more garages and filling stations than any other form of business. It had also a grocery, a restaurant or two and a church, the latter rather modern in appearance. But, to the stranger within her gates, Mt. Meridian seemed to be more a monument to memory than anything else. The past dominated the present, although automobiles and buses sped along the paved highway with unmistakable proof that this was the age of horseless carriages and not stage-coaches. Up the road, looming from a rooftop, was the antennae of a radio outfit, additional proof that

Taverns, Once Popular With Stage Travelers, Still to Be Found in Mt. Meridian, Although They Now Cater to the Fried Chicken Fancies of Modern Motorists—Old Garrison House, Uncle Tom Vermillion's Store Relics of Days Gone By—Lincoln Seems to Have Found Mt. Meridian's Taverns Places of Hospitality.

here in the Land of Memory the modern prevailed.

In the search for the garden that Beecher loved, our first stop was at an old house with a triple doorway, a rambling two-story structure with its blue blinds drawn. Three front doors gave entrance to the house. That is, if one entered. However, the quaint old establishment was locked fast and there was evidence that nobody permanently abided there. The walk in front of the old house was a wreck. Loose boards pointed in all directions. A rude bench sat unoccupied at the end of the walk. The hench made one wonder who had dreamed out his or her days, sitting there watching the stage coaches pass, then the automobile.

#### Ramble Through Yard.

It was not trespassing to ramble through this old yard if one were seeking romance, history. We walked around to the rear. Here was the well, there a fence that had been built, nobody knew how many years ago. Locust trees, always granting fragrant odors to the delvers in the past, towered above the ancient roof of the house and the outbuildings. We found a wicket gate, surely this could not be the same gate through which Henry Ward Beecher passed on his journey into that garden fairyland. Yet here were berry bushes, there a bed of iris, off yonder a staid old lilac bush. Beecher must have known this place! A little ravine was at the outer edge of the deserted garden. Off there were trees that may have been part of

Beecher's mentioned "forest primeval."

Yet, when we asked a semi-elderly woman across the road if the old house had been a tavern in early days she was possessed of a doubt.

"I don't think it ever was a tavern," she said in friendly explanation. "Still, it may have been. It is a very old house. Aunt Eliza Garrison, dead these thirteen or fourteen years, lived there for a long time. And she was in her eighties when we laid her away. That's one of the ~~one~~ old places of Mt. Meridian."

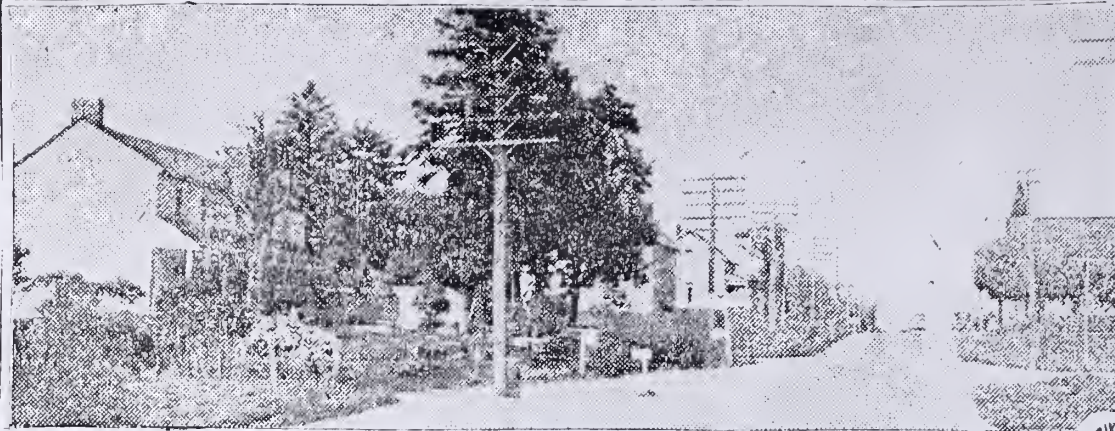
We spoke of a garden and a for-

est primeval, mentioned by Henry Ward Beecher in his letter.

"It may have been their garden, for they were lovers of flowers, of beautiful things," she said, but she was positive the Garrison house had never been a tavern, even though it had the three entrance doors that indicated a parlor door, a door for the family and a door for the guests. The house now is the property of Indianapolis heirs who come occasionally to enjoy week-ends in its memory chambers.

#### Vermillion's Store.

Next door, in fact, in the same inclosure, was a tumbledown store.



MOUNT MERIDIAN, SHOWING HALFWAY HOUSE AT THE LEFT.

buy some crackers and cheese. Or they may have wanted a bit of tobacco to stay the dust of the National road. A cellarway, the steps rotted, was at the west side of the deserted building. Uncle Tom Vermillion may have been a pious man and did not sell liquor. Still, he may have had in that cellar the ripening old casks of whisky that served to cheer the traveler on his journey east and west along the National road from Washington to St. Louis. It is practically certain that Uncle Tom kept his molasses there. He may have used it, too, for the storage of fruits and potatoes. Anyhow, it had been a cellar.

That Uncle Tom had been a man of sentiments clearly was disclosed by the fact that honeysuckle grew above the door of his old emporium of trade.

#### Old-Timer at Grocery.

We found another old-timer down at the grocery store, the latter a modern establishment with cakes in glass cases, packaged foods and all the newer ideas in mortal provender. But there sat the old-timer on a bread box and ready to talk of days gone by.

I told him of Henry Ward Beecher's garden back of the tavern—of the flowers, the berry bushes, the vegetables and the forest primeval.

"Well," said he, "that's hard to locate. It may have been the garden back of the Halfway House—or, who knows?—it may have been behind old Oregon Tavern, west in the National road about three miles."

Halfway House, an old tavern that has been modernized only in that it specializes in chicken dinners for motorists, is owned by Asbury A. Mac Cammack. He and his wife have been smart enough to retain all the old features of the tavern, the kerosene lamps, the winding stairway, the crayon portraits and daguerreotypes—all echoes of the past. Yet modern motor cars roll up to their door, even from as far away as Cincinnati, to enjoy the feast at their long tables. It is the boast of Halfway House, which was built in 1826, making it a century old next year, that such notables as Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster had slept beneath its roof. There is a roof designated as the Lincoln room and on the wall hangs a well-worn picture of the great

emancipator. It was in this room that Mr. Mac Cammack says Lincoln slept.

Behind Halfway House is a garden, but it is not the garden to which Beecher paid tribute. It is a garden designed to provide vegetables that produce "side dishes" for a chicken dinner. The past, however, is well represented by a wicket gate and a dinner bell, the latter mounted on a post above the kitchen. Mr. Mac Cammack admits that he retains the bell for its echoes of the past.

Still, Halfway house is not the only antique that boasts of having sheltered Abraham Lincoln. Three miles westward, at the crossroads, is Oregon tavern. This was an old-fashioned brick house, but some new owner has coated the bricks with plaster, built a modern addition, including a porch, and probably is preparing to rival Halfway House as a producer of chicken dinners for motorists. The old house, however, shows that age has marked it well. In front is a big locust tree, under which the stage coaches halted in the years gone by. Behind it, too, is a garden, but, like that at Halfway House, it has little to recommend it as a sentimental spot.

#### Beneath Old Locust Tree.

It was interesting to stand beneath the old locust tree at Oregon tavern and see the modern Indianapolis-Terre Haute motor buses roll up. It made one think of the stage coaches of eighty years ago, when Beecher traveled from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. The buses, luxurious in every detail, halted at Oregon tavern to permit the passengers to "stretch a leg" and enjoy a drink at the old well. Some refreshed themselves with soft drinks obtained at the adjoining confectionery.

The crossroads were well marked with guideposts. One pointing west said St. Louis was 214 miles. That was a long journey for the stages, but a mere trifle for the modern motor car. To the east was Indianapolis, thirty-eight miles away. To the south were Spencer and Bloomington, to the north Crawfordsville and Lafayette. Truly, these are changing years. All of them would have been a long journey for the panting stage horses.

But we did not find Beecher's garden. That wonderland of beauty must forever remain lost, for none of the old-timers of Mt. Meridian, land of memory, knows where the garden of old was situated.

It has gone, like so many other things—the long, golden way of passing years!

The building listed like an old ship in a storm. Above the door the honeysuckle twined. In front were tall weeds of divers variety. We spoke of the wabby old structure.

"That was Uncle Tom Vermillion's store, a place he kept for many years," our friend said.

The sweet friendliness of Mt. Meridian's past as well exemplified in that all of the old-timers were "uncle" and "aunt" to the dwellers in the place.

So this was Uncle Tom Vermillion's store! There was a hazard in the exploration of the ancient structure. The ceilings were ready to tumble on the explorer's head. Here was an old-fashioned cook stove in the rear room. It was not hard to picture that stove in some kitchen fifty years ago, the children playing around it when, at supper time, mother opened the little stove doors and let the reflections of the fire serve to illuminate the humble kitchen. The children played and waited for father to come in from the barn or from the barn-raising down the road. The iron lids were warped, one of the four legs was gone, but still it was a kitchen stove flaming with memories.

Uncle Tom Vermillion's store! Perhaps here the stage coach had halted to permit the passengers to



THE MONUMENT some five miles south of Scottsburg on State Road No. 1, near the boundary line between Scott and Clark counties, which the "Society of Indiana Pioneers" visited Saturday, June 20, during their pilgrimage into southern Indiana, was dedicated October 1, 1904, to commemorate by legislative action the "Pigeon Roost Massacre," one of the many Indian tragedies which stain with blood the early pages of this commonwealth's history.

The marker, however, has greater significance than merely to identify the site of atrocious butchery perpetrated by the redskins' savagery against the whites. It was far more than a mere coincidence that on the night of September 3-4, 1812, concerted Indian attacks were made at three different points in Indiana Territory; old "Fort Wayne," where junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers forms the Maumee; at "Fort Harrison" on the Wabash; and at this scattering settlement many miles south, on the little creek taking its name from the myriads of wild pigeons that made its vicinity a roosting place when first discovered by white explorers.

About two miles north of Terre Haute, a marker on the site of Fort Harrison was dedicated September 4, 1912, the one hundredth anniversary of the Indians' repulse by the valiant little garrison under command of (then) Colonel Zachary Taylor whose official report of the assault, with thrilling details of Julia Lambert's womanly heroism, was summarized in The Pocket Periscope some few years ago.

A small triangular park at intersection of East Main and Clay streets in the present city of Fort Wayne is the spot where stood the old blockhouse "fort," and a Spanish cannon captured in the war of 1898 is mounted on a stone pedestal suitably inscribed; calling to mind that the three attacks made within 24 hours were opening guns of the British campaign as planned in Canada immediately after war with England had been declared on June 18, 1812.

Governor William Henry Harrison had written to Secretary Dearborn as early as 1807 that the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi tribes waited only "for a signal from the British Indian agents to commence the attack"; while Governor Hull of Michigan reported from Detroit that the British at Malden were insisting that if war came—as was probable—the Indians must take up arms against the United States. Historical research has proven Hull substantially right. The British policy is laid bare through official letters printed in the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, and the war ministry's approval is revealed in a letter to Craig from Lord Castlereagh himself.

All this, however, is too far-reaching for consideration herein, and space permits only a brief resume of the massacre at Pigeon Roost, as set before the 60-odd pilgrims en route from Indianapolis toward New Albany and Corydon.

On September 3, 1812, two men—Payne and Coffman—out bee hunting near where Vienna now stands, were surprised and killed by a party of 12 Shawnees. On the same day about sunset this band attacked the Pigeon Roost settlement and in the space of a single hour killed one man, five women and 16 children. The bodies of some of these slain were consumed when the cabins in which the murders had been committed were set afire. Some of the unhappy victims were Mrs. Payne, wife of the Payne

already slaughtered, and their eight children; Mrs. John Morris and her only child; Mrs. Morris, mother of George Morris; Henry Collins and his wife.

Mrs. Jane Beggs, who lived in the settlement, made her escape with her three small children, and soon after daybreak next morning succeeded in reaching the home of her brother, Zebulon Collins, near the present town of Henryville. William Collins, a man of 60, assisted by Captain Norris, defended his home against attack for nearly an hour. After dark, they escaped, with the two small Collins children, John and Lydia, fled to the Zebulon Collins cabin, arriving about the same time as Mrs. Beggs. Immediately after the tidings spread to the Falls, a squad of Clark county militia hastened to the scene of the calamity, collected the mangled remains and buried all in one large grave, placing a rude stone at either end.

Traversing Clark county, the chief point of interest next along the pilgrims' route was the marker at "General's Point" overlooking the Ohio at the falls, where George Rogers Clark spent his closing years in retirement that was little less than obscurity, a pathetic commentary upon national ingratitude. This monument was described two years ago in The Pocket Periscope, and much Clark biography has found place from time to time in this column, so that its repetition just now would be superfluous, with New Albany's reception committee awaiting visitors already two hours behind schedule.

At the eastern outskirts of the city a delegation from the Kiwanis club met the pilgrims and led them by an attractive route to "Scribner House," the oldest house in New Albany, maintained as a shrine similar to the "Old Fauntleroy Home" in New Harmony, both dating from the same year, 1814.

Here the special hostess was Mrs. Charles S. Hartley (Annabelle Hooper), New Albany's only resident member of the Society of Indiana Pioneers to whom was paid a graceful tribute by its president, Charles Nebeker Thompson of Indianapolis. In acknowledging the cordial welcome to New Albany which made such an agreeable interlude in the day's journey, President Thompson said that if one member alone could arouse so much enthusiasm, what might not happen if all the "eligibles" in Floyd county became Pioneers.

Scribner House has been for several years the property and chapter house of Plankeshaw chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Hartley was one of the founders, its charter meeting having been held in her home, then on the Old Grant Line road. She is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Floyd county Historical society, and is chairman for the third district in the Federation of Indiana Woman's Clubs.

Mrs. Anna W. H. Greene, chapter regent for 1923; Miss Mary E. Card-will, its first regent; Mrs. Caroline McQuiddy; Miss Clara Funk, and Miss Alice Greene (who is also president of the Floyd county Historical society) were the members who formed the committee of arrangements, assisted by others in dispensing hospitality and in showing their guests through the quaint old edifice. The Rev. Edward D. Edcl-

meler of Calvary Methodist church, acted as master of ceremonies for the short program, during which S. J. Warner, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke optimistically of New Albany's future, following a paper read by the Rev. W. T. Pearcey of the First Presbyterian church, which had sketched the long past of 111 years represented by the old house as a background.

"The history of New Albany is a composite one," declared this paper (of which Mrs. Hartley had been the writer), "including the visions of many men; Clark's Grant and the history of the whole Northwest Territory; Epaphras Jones and his village of Jonesville and the old road to Vincennes, now Vincennes street; the one hundred acres of the Whitehill Tract, now "Cedar Bough;" and last but not greatest of all the dream of Abner Scribner. To found the greatest city in the United States on that portion of the terrain owned by Colonel John Paul (the founder of Madison) extending from the foot of the hills to what is now East Ninth street. As this is the New Albany which survived and is a measure became the city of dreams. It is of the men who accomplished the work, of whom this little story will speak.

"The Scribner family came originally from England, its name being spelt 'Skrivener,' later 'Scrivener,' then after migration to America we find it as 'Scribner.' Many collateral branches of the family are scattered over the land, occupying positions of honor and fame, Scribner's Monthly having been founded by one branch of the family.

"Benjamin Skrivener took to wife Hannah Crampton, daughter of John Crampton of Norwalk, March 5, 1679, (or 1680, authorities differing on the year;) and from this couple descended Nathaniel Scribner, progenitor of the New Albany Scribners. Coming to America prior to the Revolution, he became a captain of Connecticut Volunteers, was subsequently pensioned, and died in 1800. After the war, he went to Dutchess county, New York, where his son Joel was born. There were twelve children: Eliphalet, James, Jemima, Joel, Phoebe and Martha (twins), Esther, Elijah, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, jr., Anna and Abner. At some time after the birth of Joel the family must have returned to Connecticut, as Joel was married at Milford in that state.

"Eliphalet, the eldest son, went to the West Indies about 1800 and acquired a fortune, but met with financial reverses by losing a ship at sea. It is to Eliphalet that the credit of furnishing money to buy the land must be given, as he assigned to Abner a cargo of sugar which was sold for \$20,000 to a young commission merchant in New Orleans. This merchant's name was Dent, later the father-in-law of President Grant. At the time of Eliphalet's financial need the other brothers repaid him, but not in time to save him from great loss. The money was paid by Dent in cash, but the ship carrying the sugar was lost at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the only comfort he had was the fact that the money was used for a good purpose, as Abner Scribner reminded him, many years later.

"Joe Scribner and his brother-in-law, William Waring, had decided in 1811 to try their fortunes in the new Great West. At this time he was engaged in the grocery business in New York city. On October 8, 1811, they started for Cincinnati, planning to start the tannery business in that

city (Waring being a tanner), also a boot and shoe factory. The War of 1812 made a great change in the plans, as Waring and his brother Harry enlisted, and during this time Joel, Abner and Nathaniel started on an exploring expedition down the river.

"Abner was a shrewd, quick-witted business man; rather a queer character and considered by the two Presbyterian brothers, Joel and Nathaniel, to be rather a black sheep, as he was rather convivial in his habits; a cripple, club-footed. His great hobby was mill-sites and to his mind, land without a mill-site on it was worthless. There is no doubt that he saw immense possibilities in the Falls of the Ohio, but there being no opportunity to get land at this spot on the Indiana side (owing to the Clark Grant) and the Kentucky side being out of the question on account of its being a slave state, which was against the principles of the family, a visit was made to Colonel John Paul, to buy the land at the foot of the hills. This they bought for \$8,000, with money procured from the brother in the West Indies. Abner believed that the world would some day revolve around the little town, and succeeded in making himself and many others believe that the wonderful water power of the Falls would in time cause it to become the largest inland city of America.

Joel was the only brother bring a family to the town. had eight children: Harvey, W. Augustus, Lucy Maria, Lucin phalet, Julia Ann and Phoebe. The first home was a commodious log cabin near Fifth and High (now Main) streets, built in 1813 or in December, 1812, the date disputed; but in 1814, one hundred and eleven years ago, was erected the two-story house on the south side of Main street now known as "Scribner House."

"This was the home until her death (in 1917) of Miss Hattie Scribner, daughter of Dr. William Scribner, and is now the property of Plankeshaw chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Scribner being no longer able to care for the house, the chapter bought it, with the understanding that she was to have a home there as long as she lived. The transfer was made May 1, 1917, and in September the chapter met there, Miss Scribner as a member, furnishing the musical program. All were very happy in the expectation of her presence at many future meetings, but one week later (September 20) she passed on. Since then the home has been the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh, who have been loving and faithful care-takers of the property. One other Scribner was a member of Plankeshaw chapter, Mrs. Henry H. Collins (Mary Scribner), who died in 1923, not long after the house had welcomed a delegation from the Indiana Historical Society. Miss Mary Scribner is the sole descendant of the original family now living in New Albany.

"The house is a frame structure; two-story front, but built on the side of a hill has the kitchen and dining-room in the basement. A large fireplace (now bricked up for a cooking-stove) with the original mantelpiece over it, shows the size of the logs that could be used. The

old chimney is a curiosity; so wide, tall and ponderous-looking that it seems to tower over the steeply slanting roof, in which there is a large attic, making the edifice a four-story building. The house is in good repair and its register of guests shows that it is visited by many persons during the year."

In response to many queries, candor compelled the New Albany men and women to admit that the admirable system of flag display throughout the business quarter had not been put forth in exclusive honor of the "Pioneers," but heralded an immense meeting of one of the fraternal orders, with procession, etc., to be held that night. It seemed not wholly inappropriate to learn that these were "Red Men," but of the "Improved Order" perhaps a modern replica of the erst- friendly Plankeshaws themselves.

However, "across the hills and far away" waited classic Corydon, in its umbrageous setting, so "beyond their utmost purple rim, deep into the dying day," the pilgrims pursued the journey toward the romantic Old Capitol.



THE Bethlehem of Indiana's "Statehood"—as the Reverend John Cavanaugh nine years ago citously styled Old Corydon—is a phrase that lingers unforgettably the memory of all who love the town nestling amid forest-clad lands and valleys rich in verdure; the scene which welcomed the society of Indiana Pioneers on its ant pilgrimage thither was beautiful enough to have been the very thing wherein Spenser's poetic ius envisioned the rustic shepherd, Corydon, as wooing—unretted, alas!—the coy shepherdess forella.

were pleasant could one attribute to William Henry Harrison's of English literature in the erie Queen" this choice of a e which seemed a consecration the infant village to innocent plicity forever; but too strong is tradition that links its christening with the "Territorial Governor's ical taste, a taste rather of the ber-centennial school which aham Lincoln is known to have ly admired.

arrison was not without personal m to the privilege of naming the settlement that was to become seat of government. He was ng the first to enter land in the county that is his own name. In 1804, shortly following the cennes Treaty, he bought from United States the very site of ydon and held it for a short time. ee years later he entered a patent other land farther westward but the same general vicinity. The e "Harrison's Valley" long clung his natural amphitheater walled limestone hills, one tract of it wn as "Governor's Field," an- ar, "General's Meadow." In the die gushes forth from "Harris Spring" a stream of sufficient me and power to run a mill ch the Governor erected and ated, carrying—it is told—the n to the hopper with his own ds.

here were 640 acres in this farm its value is best proven by the that it sold for \$10,000 when rison left Indiana. In 1818 to e his home in Ohio at North d. His extensive real estate nts in Harrison county naturally ight him often into this locality ng his administration of the terial government at Vincennes. one occasion of his passing ough, while staying as was his om at the cabin of Edward th, just south of Little Indian k, (now the site of the county grounds) Harrison was asked to se a name for the town-to-be. th has a pretty daughter, Jennie, ed with a sweet voice, and it was regular habit to entertain the ernor on these visits by singing him such ballads as he might ct from "The Missouri Har- y", a song book of the period. The Pastoral Elegy", a mournful y in the key of E minor, seemed strike some responsive chord in rison's bosom and the name of hero—"Corydon" thus became his ce for the new town's title. In 1916 Centennial Pageant of ydon, William Chauncy Langdon e this story into a picturesque, rful incident, Miss Clara Bennett character as "Jennie Smith", a Judge R. S. Kirkham as "Gov- or Harrison"—singing the old air n an original copy of the quaint dy-book with its ancient "buck- at" notes.

A grandson of the first State Treasurer, Samuel Merrill, whose red-brick Colonial homestead still stands and has been described in this column as "Brewster Place," was the late and lamented Charles Washington Moores. In a brilliant paper discussing Old Corydon before the Indianapolis Contemporary Club during 1915, he wittily remarked that "the singer must have been singularly attractive, or the young governor would not have stood for it. Modern experts have tried in vain to wring music out of the song. It seems that one Corydon was recently deceased, and his fiancée, Caroline, with the gracious cooperation of a nightingale was inflicting her grief on a melancholy world:

"O Corydon! hear the sad cries  
Of Caroline plaintive and slow;  
O Spirit look down from the skies  
And pity the mourner below."  
"Caroline was plaintive, all right, and she may have been slow, but Corydon's name is linked forever with that of our State's first capital, and the attractive name the village received may be credited to Governor Harrison's bad taste in music."

Charles Moores had been a charter member in the "Society of Indiana Pioneers" upon its organization, September 15, 1916, through lineal descent from Samuel Merrill, and to many of his friends who had been with him on earlier occasions in the home of his ancestors it was "the sound of a voice that is still" when his elder brother, Hon. Merrill Moores, ex-Congressman of the 7th District, read some vital extracts from this illuminating essay before an appreciative audience assembled in the grounds of the Old Capitol on the evening of Saturday, June 20, 1925.

Membership and activity in other hereditary-patriotic organizations such as the Indiana Society Sons of the American Revolution and the Indiana Society of Colonial Wars had made clear to Charles Moores the inestimable—indeed, indispensable—importance of "record proof," so that he wisely drew upon files of the Indiana Gazette for documentary evidence of conditions existing in Corydon during its period of pre-eminence.

"The chief function of the village newspaper a hundred years ago," he wrote, "was to print the news from abroad, necessarily from a month to three months after the fact, and to keep the readers of Indiana informed as to the doings at Washington. In a village of 300 inhabitants, more than two-thirds of whom were under 26 years old, local news such as we search the daily press for would have been absurd. Everybody, of course, knew everybody else's doings; so one finds few such items in the Corydon files of that early day. And yet the columns of the Gazette reveal the social life of the village in a way its editors and its readers a century ago did not dream of. Even the advertisements give us glimpses of the way society lived."

"John Martin will give liberal prices for bear skins, grey fox, red fox, mink, musk-rat, otter, raccoon, rabbit. Also beeswax."

"Here was an innocent fur-trader, perhaps, the sort we read about in histories and dime novels. And yet there were strange doings at Mr. Martin's place if 'Senex' is to be believed, especially during the legislative sessions, for we find this sage communication in the issue for New Year's Day 1823:

"Messrs. Editors: Suffer me through your paper to recommend

Mr. Martin to break up the "rendezvous" at his house, otherwise he will be complained of at the next Circuit Court for the County of Harrison. Also members of the General Assembly who are in the practice of resorting thither are admonished to desist, or the names and their conduct will be exposed to their constituents. The makers of law should not be law-breakers. 'SENEX.'

"There is a modern touch about this:

#### 'NOTICE

'Oct. 9, 1819

'The subscriber wishes the person who borrowed his Great Coat (without leave) to return it immediately as he is known and it will prevent further expense.

'D. B. Foans.'

"And this is an advertisement to show that domestic science and vocational training were a part of our educational system almost a hundred years before our progressive educators of the Twentieth century discovered the 'New Education.'

#### 'EDUCATION

'HARRIET TARLTON, Milliner, (from Baltimore) intends opening a school in Corydon on the 1st day of April next for the

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES and pledges a careful attendance to the instruction and moral conduct of such as may be committed to her charge.

#### PRICE:

For Reading, Writing and plain sewing, \$2 per quarter; Embroidery, \$4 per quarter; Boarding, \$1.25 per week, exclusive of washing; Country produce will be taken in payment for boarding at the market prices."

"And here is another:

#### 'LADIES SCHOOL

'MRS. MITCHELL and MRS. BAKER will teach young ladies committed to their care the following branches of education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Geography, Composition. Also Plain sewing, sampler and cotton work."

Numerous samplers of intricate designs are treasured in various old Corydon families and the editor of The Pocket Periscope, while a guest of Captain Spler Spencer's great grandson, Judge Thomas J. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson (Marcia Morris) was honored by the privilege of sleeping in a stately four-poster beneath a rare white counterpane which a mere man would suppose to be a specimen of 'cotton work', bearing the authentic handwrought inscription, "S. L., July 25th, 1818."

Mr. Moores observes that "the social instinct in Corydon while not exhausted in enteratining the legislative multitudes every winter found its outlet in the main in simple things. Thus the Gazette announces:

'Singing is appointed in the Senate Room on next Friday, the 11th of June (1819) at 6 o'clock p. m. and singers are invited and requested to attend.'

The following November the spirit of music was revived by this notice: (November 27)

'The young ladies and gentlemen of Corydon are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening next at early candle-light for the purpose of singing and forming a singing school.'

"Next to the singing school as a means of uplift was the debating society, whose transactions are reported all to seldom in the public press.

Two of these accounts were all I was able to discover. These meetings were in June, 1820, and were published as paid advertisements:

#### 'CORYDON DEBATING SOCIETY

(June 15, 1820)

'The following question will be discussed by this society on tomorrow evening commencing at half past 6 in the Representatives' Hall: WHICH IS MOST ADIRED, VIRTUE OR BEAUTY?

The ladies and gentlemen of the place are respectfully invited to attend.

'R. McCullough, Sec'y."

#### 'CORYDON DEBATING SOCIETY

(June 22, 1820)

'The following question will be discussed by this society on tomorrow evening commencing at half past 6 in the Representatives' Hall:

IN WHICH DOES VIRTUE SHINE MOST BRILLIANT, THE MALE OR THE FEMALE?

'R. McCullough, Sec'y."

"How the 'Females' came out is impossible to tell, for they could not afford to pay to advertise the result and the press was mercenary. But the sex was enormously self-conscious in those days. They did not try to force their propaganda upon any historical pageants as they are doing nowadays, but they were bent on treating women as a distinct order of creation.

"Witness this advertisement of a proposed Connersville publication: (9-10-23.)

'Prospectus of a New Periodical Work to be published at Connersville, Indiana, entitled Western Ladies' Casket, and Edited by a Female. 'Improve, Excel, Surmount, Subdue Your Fate.'

'The entire tendency of this publication will be to disseminate useful knowledge and to excite a taste for mental improvement, particularly among the female part of the community. . . . As this is perhaps the first publication attempted to be published by a female in the western country a hope is entertained that it will not be deficient in merit or short in duration for want of a liberal support. \$1.00 a year.'

"A later issue contained a poem on 'Female Literature,' but brains were not the only feminine equipment that came in for improvement, for a dispatch from Liverpool is published in the issue of August 21, 1819, announcing the invention of 'A Velocipede for Females.'"

"The biggest day in all the village history was the one that brought to little Corydon James Monroe, President of the United States, and Major - General Andrew Jackson, America's popular idol. They were met by the citizens, escorted into town, where they were welcomed by the most cordial feelings. At four o'clock the President, General Jackson and suite dined with the Governor. The invitation to a public dinner to be given by the citizens was declined.

'Enjoyable as this presidential party must have been, another function took place at Corydon that would have interested me more. Here is the announcement: (11-26-23) 'Natural Curiosities will be exhibited at Corydon on the 3rd and 4th of December; the

AFRICAN LION, FULL GROWN, THE AFRICAN LEOPARD, THE COUGAR FROM BRAZIL, THE SHETLAND PONY, WITH ITS RIDER,

THE ICHNEUMEN AND SEVERAL OTHER ANIMALS.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age half-price. Good music on the ancient Jewish Cymbal and other instruments. Hours of ex-

hibition 10 a. m. until 5 p. m.'

"Despite the temptation to gossip and expand, I have had to omit most of the fascinating detail of Corydon's social life, retaining only enough to help us project our imagination into the capital of Indiana as it was a hundred years ago and realize for ourselves how men lived then. It was but a village. Its biggest men would be counted young to cope with such responsibilities in our modern day.

They were young, but they possessed scholarship and character. Harrison, Jennings, Blackford, New, Merrill and Parke were classical students; several of them teachers by profession and by choice, readers and gatherers of the best books. Pennington, Spencer and Tipton were men of valor and character.

"These pioneer patriots gave of their own character to the State whose foundation they laid. . . . The character of a community for

righteousness and for lesser things, scholarship and self-respect and ability to achieve, is determined by a few men whose leadership it recognizes. Corydon was righteous, for its men were of the saving sort. And so of Indiana. To the purity and strength of its pioneers, as well as that of the pioneers of it later capital, Indianapolis, is due the fact that Indiana has been able to prove that 'Righteousness exalteth a people.' "



# OLD DIRECTORY PRESENTED TO COUNTY MUSEUM

## Shows Evansville Was Third in Commercial Importance In 1870

Evansville 50 years ago ranked third in commercial importance in the United States population considered, according to the census report of 1870, which fact is recorded in an Evansville directory issued by Burch & Polk for 1871-72. This directory will be presented to the Vanderburgh County Museum and Historical society by John J. Marlett, pioneer merchant and real estate dealer. Mr. Marlett will present to the society other important

articles that will add value to the county collection.

The directory gives a succinct statement of the city and its industries at that time, together with a list of postoffices in Indiana and Illinois, together with many of the southern states from which Evansville drew its trade. In a history of Evansville the directory points out that the town was laid out in 1813 by Gen. Evans, and incorporated as a town in 1819 with 100 inhabitants. The tax duplicate amounted to \$191. The first newspaper was published in 1821. In 1830 the population was 500, with a tax duplicate of \$500. The first church was built in 1832. In 1840 the population was 2121, with a tax duplicate of \$4,066.

### Incorporated in 1847

The town was incorporated as a city in 1847 with 4,000 population. The tax duplicate was \$3,320, on a valuation of \$902,000. In 1857 the population has grown to 8,500 with an assessed valuation of \$1,400,000 and taxes assessed of \$53,235. In 1867 the population was \$22,000 with a property assessment of \$15,785,000. In 1871 the population had

## Lincoln's History in Indiana Is Obscure

John E. Iglehart, who addressed the meeting of the Southwestern Historical society, at the Chamber of Commerce forum, stressed the need of an adequate history of the Indiana of Lincoln's time, especially of that period of Lincoln's life, from 9 to 21 years, with relation to the Great Emancipator.

The lack of this chapter, as regards southern Indiana, said Judge Iglehart, leaves a hiatus in the history of the lives and customs of the Indianans of that period, a period that is highly vital to the understanding of the environment of the president in the making.

Mr. Iglehart said that Dillon, (1850), the father of Indiana history, wrote a comprehensive history of the beginning of the state, and Dr. Logan H. Esarey, of Indiana university, has written a most valuable history of the state, to date. Neither of the above, however include the story of the pioneers and earlier settlers, as neither had at his command such aid as the Southwestern Indiana historical society is able to furnish now.

## HAS CAMPAIGN RELIC

Antique Dates From Campaign of  
Abe Lincoln

By United Press

MT. VERNON, Ind., April 23.—Richard Stevens, living near Farmersville, is the proud possessor of an interesting relic of the campaign of 1860 which preceded the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

The antique relic is in the form of a pewter coin, about the size of a dollar, issued in behalf of the candidacy of John Bell, of Tennessee, who ran on the "Know Nothing" platform of the Democratic party.

Stevens found the coin over 30 years ago in a ditch along the side of the old Peerman school which was located a mile and a half northeast of Farmersville.



# Historical Museum Buil

## LIBRARY ANNEX VERY VALUABLE ASSET TO PERU

MEMORIAL TO MRS. MOSES  
PUTERBAUGH, WHOSE BE-  
QUESTS MADE BUILD-  
ING POSSIBLE.

Handsome Annex To Peru's Pub-  
lic Library Will Later House  
One of the Nation's Most Val-  
ued Collections of Pioneer  
Handiwork, Which Has Been  
Assembled by the Efforts of  
Judge Hal C. Phelps and Oth-  
ers.

The arrangements for the Dedi-  
cation of the Historical Museum  
were intrusted to the following  
committees who have well per-  
formed the tasks assigned them:  
PROGRAM—Mrs. Edwin Mil-  
ler, E. P. Kling, Mrs. R. E. Ed-  
wards, Mrs. Mary E. Mugivan,

### The Curator



HAL C. PHELPS

Hal C. Phelps, son of Charles R. and Ellen J. (Fishbourn) Phelps, was born in Deer Creek Township, Miami County, Decem-  
ber 24, 1876. The founder of the  
American branch of the Phelps  
family landed at Nantucket,  
Massachusetts, May 20, 1630.

B. Lamson, Secretary of the  
Chamber of Commerce, opposed  
the location but yielded to the  
very general demand of the pub-  
lic. These gentlemen were  
strong advocates of a permanent  
museum home but based their op-  
position on the following premis-  
es:

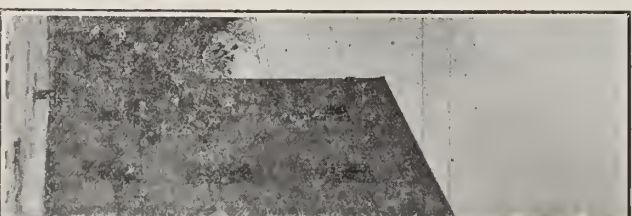
First—This selection was not a  
compliance with the terms of Mrs.  
Puterbaugh's will.

Second—The selection of the  
Main Street School Building  
would burden the city and coun-  
ty with a maintenance cost that  
would embarrass the Historical  
Society for years to come.

Third—The management of the  
Museum would be in the hands of  
a society dependent on voluntary  
support and the Museum could not  
be successfully maintained un-  
less it was placed in charge of a  
political unit.

The Board of Education and  
the officers of the Society became  
an unanimous working force to  
overcome all difficulties and ob-  
jections to the Main Street School  
location and secured the volun-  
tary services of C. Y. Andrews  
who prepared a brief asking for  
an interpretation of the will by  
the Miami Circuit Court where-  
by Mrs. Puterbaugh's bequest

### HANDSOME I



The Museum Annex to the  
Library erected as a memorial.

# A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

BY KATE MILNER RABB

On Lincoln's birthday last year Levi Ballard of Mooresville, 82 years old at that time, made an address to the boys of the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield on Abraham Lincoln's traits of character, and at Christmas the school made him a present of 200 copies of the talk which they had printed. In the pamphlet Mr. Ballard tells of seeing Lincoln when his body lay in state in the old Statehouse in this city on the way from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"It was on the 20th of April, 1865," says Mr. Ballard. "There was a cold northeast rain falling all day long. There were two lines of soldiers facing each other, leaving a space wide enough for the hearse to pass. If I remember correctly, there were sixteen black horses attached to the hearse and a soldier leading each horse. This line of soldiers extended from the north side of the Union depot on Illinois street to the center of Washington street. Thence west on Washington street until it was opposite the south and main Statehouse door. It was the largest crowd that had ever been in Indianapolis up to that time.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"The sidewalks and streets were in poor condition for during the war there was but little work in the way of building substantial streets and sidewalks; and with the rain and the crowd, the mud was soon six and eight inches deep and people would wade through mud over their shoe tops and were as wet as water could make them. It did not stop us, however, from seeing the body of the man we loved so well. I did not have an opportunity of seeing the President until 2 o'clock p. m., and I was hurried and had to walk by so rapidly that I did not get a good view. In about an hour I passed through again and had a better view but was still not satisfied. About 5 o'clock I noticed that people could pass through without being hurried so I went through the third time and this time was permitted to stop. And right here let me tell you that all this talk of his being so ugly is all bosh. There was an expression not lost even in death that is indescribable. A noble soul like his will illumine the countenance until the irregular features are not noticed. And a mean, sordid soul will destroy the most perfect features."

÷ ÷ ÷  
In his "Recollections of the Civil War," Col. Oran Perry of this city tells the story of how he once saw Lincoln during the war. It was early in October, 1861, and his regiment, the 16th Indiana, was camped near Darnestown, Md. He was sergeant-major and had leave of absence to dine at the village tavern. After dinner, while he and some soldiers from Massachusetts were sitting on the tavern porch, four men in an open barouche stopped in front of the tavern. "Finally one of them alighted, his tall form looming above the landscape. One of the boys exclaimed, 'Why, I believe this is Lincoln,' and we rose and moved forward for a close view, stopping at a respectful distance.

longed and upon their replying, '16th Massachusetts, Col. Fletcher Webster,' he seemed pleased and said, 'I hope he will prove to be as good a man as his father.' (Daniel Webster). Then, turning to me, and shaking hands in a cheery way, he said, 'Well, where do you hail from?' and when I replied '16th Indiana, Col. Hackleman,' it seemed to surprise and please him very much, for he shook hands with me a second time and began to ply me with questions about the colonel whom he did not know was serving in the Army of the Potomac, and who, he said, was the best friend he had in Indiana. He asked for the location of our camp and said if he got through in time with the business on which he came he would drive over and call on the colonel, but he did not come and I never saw him again. Just at this point in our conversation a carriage carrying four gentlemen came from the west and he went out to meet them and after greeting them he turned to us again and waved his long arm which I interpreted as another friendly message to my colonel.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"I hurried back to camp to tell the colonel the news with my emotion at the boiling point; for up to that time all that any of us knew about Lincoln was the adverse descriptions of a partisan press and I was prepared if I ever met him to see something like a gorilla. After he listened to my story the colonel said: 'I well, what did you think of him, which was he most like, a baboon or an ape?' To which I heatedly replied, 'Why, colonel, that ape story is all a lie, for he has the best face I have ever seen on a man.'"

*Incl Sim 2-12-28*

÷ ÷ ÷  
"Mr. Lincoln had his back to us and seemed to be talking to the occupants of the carriage, two of whom we recognized from pictures we had seen in the papers as Gen. McClellan and Secretary Seward. Suddenly the President turned about and faced us much to our confusion, which evidently he noticed for he quickly relieved us by approaching us with an outstretched hand, and saying in a friendly tone, 'Why, boys, how do you do?' a genial smile spreading over his face.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"The 12th Massachusetts boys being nearest, he shook hands with them first, inquiring where they be-







# A HOOSIER LISTENING POST

BY KATE MILNER RABB

On Lincoln's birthday last year Levi Ballard of Mooresville, 82 years old at that time, made an address to the boys of the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield on Abraham Lincoln's traits of character, and at Christmas the school made him a present of 200 copies of the talk which they had printed. In the pamphlet Mr. Ballard tells of seeing Lincoln when his body lay in state in the old Statehouse in this city on the way from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"It was on the 20th of April, 1865," says Mr. Ballard. "There was a cold northeast rain falling all day long. There were two lines of soldiers facing each other, leaving a space wide enough for the hearse to pass. If I remember correctly, there were sixteen black horses attached to the hearse and a soldier leading each horse. This line of soldiers extended from the north side of the Union depot on Illinois street to the center of Washington street. Thence west on Washington street until it was opposite the south and main Statehouse door. It was the largest crowd that had ever been in Indianapolis up to that time.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"The sidewalks and streets were in poor condition for during the war there was but little work in the way of building substantial streets and sidewalks; and with the rain and the crowd, the mud was soon six and eight inches deep and people would wade through mud over their shoe tops and were as wet as water could make them. It did not stop us, however, from seeing the body of the man we loved so well. I did not have an opportunity of seeing the President until 2 o'clock p. m., and I was hurried and had to walk by so rapidly that I did not get a good view. In about an hour I passed through again and had a better view but was still not satisfied. About 5 o'clock I noticed that people could pass through without being hurried so I went through the third time and this time was permitted to stop. And right here let me tell you that all this talk of his being so ugly is all bosh. There was an expression not lost even in death that is indescribable. A noble soul like his will illumine the countenance until the irregular features are not noticed. And a mean, sordid soul will destroy the most perfect features."

÷ ÷ ÷  
In his "Recollections of the Civil War," Col. Oran Perry of this city tells the story of how he once saw Lincoln during the war. It was early in October, 1861, and his regiment, the 16th Indiana, was camped near Darnestown, Md. He was sergeant-major and had leave of absence to dine at the village tavern. After dinner, while he and some soldiers from Massachusetts were sitting on the tavern porch, four men in an open barouche stopped in front of the tavern. "Finally one of them alighted, his tall form looming above the landscape. One of the boys exclaimed, 'Why, I believe this is Lincoln,' and we rose and moved forward for a close view, stopping at a respectful distance.

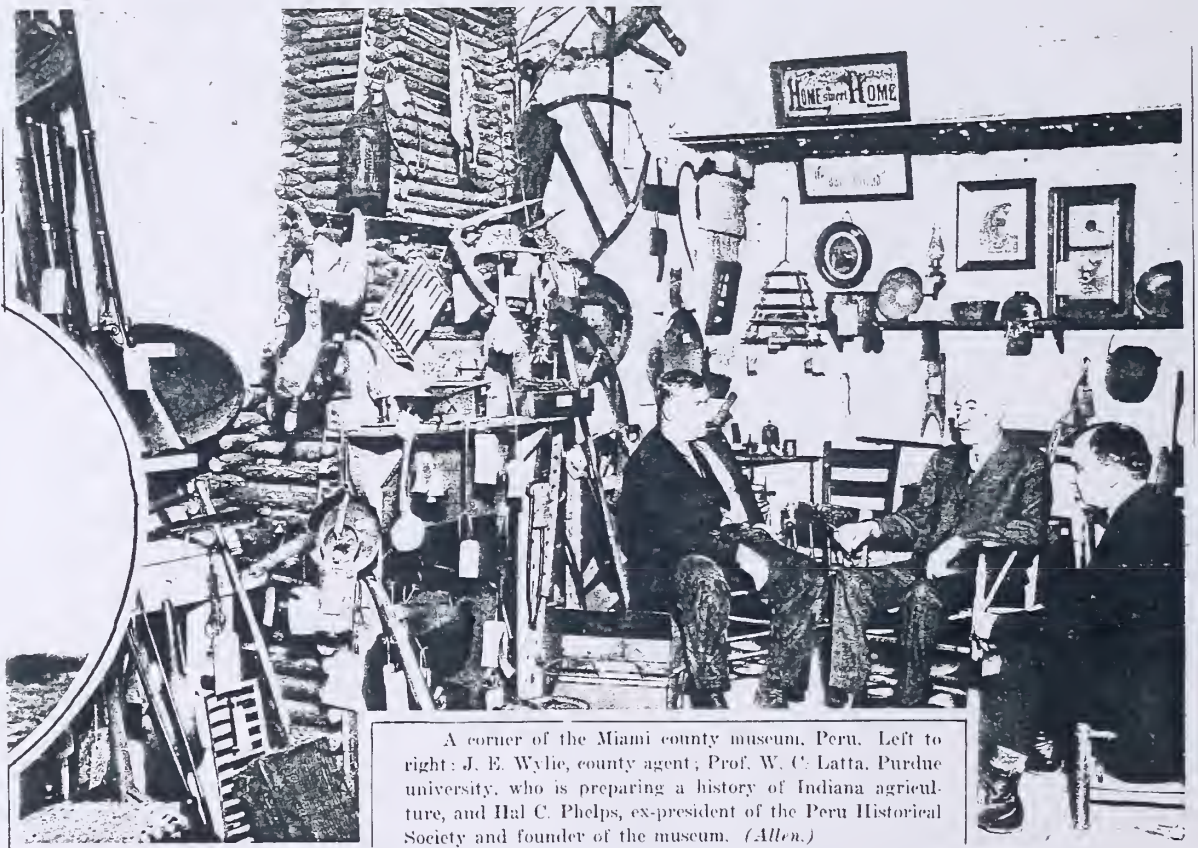
longed and upon their replying, '16th Massachusetts, Col. Fletcher Webster,' he seemed pleased and said, 'I hope he will prove to be as good a man as his father.' (Daniel Webster). Then, turning to me, and shaking hands in a cheery way, he said, 'Well, where do you hail from?' and when I replied '16th Indiana, Col. Hackleman,' it seemed to surprise and please him very much, for he shook hands with me a second time and began to ply me with questions about the colonel whom he did not know was serving in the Army of the Potomac, and who, he said, was the best friend he had in Indiana. He asked for the location of our camp and said if he got through in time with the business on which he came he would drive over and call on the colonel, but he did not come and I never saw him again. Just at this point in our conversation a carriage carrying four gentlemen came from the west and he went out to meet them and after greeting them he turned to us again and waved his long arm which I interpreted as another friendly message to my colonel.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"I hurried back to camp to tell the colonel the news with my emotion at the boiling point; for up to that time all that any of us knew about Lincoln was the adverse descriptions of a partisan press and I was prepared if I ever met him to see something like a gorilla. After he listened to my story the colonel said: 'Twell, what did you think of him, which was he most like, a baboon or an ape?' To which I heatedly replied, 'Why, colonel, that ape story is all a lie, for he has the best face I have ever seen on a man.'"

*Ind. Star 2-12-28*

÷ ÷ ÷  
"Mr. Lincoln had his back to us and seemed to be talking to the occupants of the carriage, two of whom we recognized from pictures we had seen in the papers as Gen. McClellan and Secretary Seward. Suddenly the President turned about and faced us much to our confusion, which evidently he noticed for he quickly relieved us by approaching us with an outstretched hand, and saying in a friendly tone, 'Why, boys, now do you do?' a genial smile spreading over his face.

÷ ÷ ÷  
"The 12th Massachusetts boys being nearest, he shook hands with them first, inquiring where they be-



A corner of the Miami county museum, Peru. Left to right: J. E. Wylie, county agent; Prof. W. C. Latta, Purdue university, who is preparing a history of Indiana agriculture, and Hal C. Phelps, ex-president of the Peru Historical Society and founder of the museum. (Allen.)

*Joseph Latta  
April 7, 1929  
Sent by mail*



on the whole student body in the English classes. They learned the principle by which the books were classified and shelved, and visited the library in classes to make their knowledge concrete. The use of reference material and other books was taught in conjunction with the regular work. In English II, the care of books, and library citizenship were studied as a project in composition.

As soon as the books were in order the information file was instituted. Clippings, pamphlets and pictures were filed by subject in Manila folders, using a discarded copy of the READERS' GUIDE as the authority for choosing the subjects. This file was one of the most popular features of the library as it supplied biographies of modern authors so essential in outside reading); articles and pictures on house decoration, foods, and needlework for home economics; pictures of mythological and historical characters, and of Roman antiquities for the Latin classes; pictures of waterfalls, mountains, caves and other natural phenomena studied in physical geography. Every class might find something of interest in the file, and all added to the collection by bringing material which they had found at home.

The teachers donated their private collections as they found them much more useful to them in their teaching when placed in the library rather than in the bottom of a trunk. United States publications, Purdue bulletins, and advertisers pamphlets were easily obtained and proved very useful. The biographies were mostly pamphlets which the publishers sent free on request; others were typed from material borrowed from the State Library.

As is only too often the case, money for books was very scarce, so a showing of THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER, an Indiana University film, provided money for some additional books for outside reading. The class in home economics made and sold wool flowers to buy some reference books on color and design, and each member of the faculty and several students gave the price of a particular book or a book from their own library (such gifts being first approved by the teacher-librarian).

No magazines were subscribed for, but THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC and THE LITERARY DIGEST were received regularly, a little late each month, as a gift from a student. The

(Continued on page 20)

## LINCOLN SPEECHES IN INDIANA

From Lincoln Lore, Bulletin of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor

(This Bulletin is not copyrighted, but its use should be credited to The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Publishers).

### Lincoln At State Line

The editor of Lincoln Lore recently addressed the quarterly meeting of the Tri-county Historical Society, which comprises the Indiana counties of Benton, Fountain, and Warren. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to consider marking places of historical interest within the boundaries of these counties.

The site where Abraham Lincoln made an address in 1861 at State Line, Warren County, while enroute from Springfield to Indianapolis and Washington, received special emphasis. The place of departure at the old Great Western Station in Springfield is well marked with a bronze tablet, and the place of destination at the close of the first day's journey is also designated by a bronze marker on the wall of the Claypool Hotel at Indianapolis. It would seem appropriate to erect a simple memorial at State Line, the midway point between those two cities, where Lincoln was welcomed to the state of Indiana, and where the president-elect and his suite stopped for dinner.

Little has been published about the incidents occurring on the special train from the time it left the Illinois line until it arrived at the Indiana capital. Files of old newspapers have made available some interesting items which are here released in hopes that they may encourage some definite action in appropriately marking places where Lincoln is known to have addressed the people.

Lincoln left Springfield on this eventful trip on the morning of February 11, 1861. These words appear on the marker located on the Monroe Street side of the old depot, now the property of the Wabash Railroad.

### Farewell Address Marker

"The site of the Great Western R. R. Passenger Station and near their track where stood the train from which President-elect Mr. Lincoln made his farewell address."

The special train arrived at the Indiana state line about noon without accident or special

incident. At this point the presidential party was welcomed to the state of Indiana by General G. K. Steele on behalf of the committee which accompanied him. The following address of welcome by General Steele and the reply by Abraham Lincoln appeared in the LaFayette Daily Courier of February 11, 1861.

#### General Steele's Welcome Address

"Mr Lincoln: As chairman of a joint committee appointed by the Legislature of Indiana to invite and escort you to the capital, it affords me great pleasure on this occasion to tender you in their behalf here on the border of our state a cordial and hearty welcome. Indiana as a home of your boyhood, feels a great degree of pride in your elevation to the highest position within the gift of the American people. We are proud to reflect that as the architect of your own fortunes, Indiana was the scene of your first triumphs and I may say briefly that the wisdom and excellency of our free institutions are thus exhibited before the world. The youth of the country may learn from your illustrious example, that the highest gifts of the nation are obtainable through that indomitable energy and sterling integrity which characterized your younger days and are the crowning glory of your manhood. Again in behalf of the committee I bid you welcome to Indiana."

#### Reply of Mr. Lincoln

"Gentlemen of Indiana: I am happy to meet you on this occasion and enter again the state of my early life and of almost to my maturity. I am under many obligations to you for your kind reception and to Indiana for the aid she rendered our cause which I think is a just one. Gentlemen, I shall address you at greater length at Indianapolis, but not much greater. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your warm hearted reception."

Dinner was served to the visitors and reception committee at the State Line Hotel. Upon departing, Mr. Burrows, the superintendent of the Valley Road, had charge of the train, in person, and saw to it that the train left on time. At Lafayette a change was made to the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. At this railroad junction Lincoln was greeted by another large group of people. Both the national and federal salutes were fired by the artillery. After having been introduced by General Field, Lincoln made the following remarks:

#### Lincoln's Lafayette Speech

"Fellow Citizens: We have seen great changes within the recollection of some of us who are older. When first I came to the west some 44 or 45 years ago, at sundown you had completed a journey of some thirty miles which you had commenced at sunrise and thought you had done well. Now only six hours have elapsed since I left my home in Illinois, where I was surrounded by a large concourse of my fellow citizens almost all of whom I could recognize, and I find myself far from home and surrounded by thousands I now see before me who are strangers to me. Still we are bound together in Christianity, civilization, and patriotism and our attachment to our country and our whole country. While some of us may differ in political opinions, still we are all united in one feeling for the Union. We all believe in the maintenance of the Union, of every star and every stripe of the glorious flag, and permit me to express my sentiment that upon the union of the states there shall be between us no difference.

"My friends, I meet many friends at every place on my journey, and I should weary myself should I talk at length, therefore permit me to bid you an affectionate farewell."

It is likely that the train stopped at Thortown, and it would appear that Lincoln made some brief remarks there and possibly told a story. At least an Indianapolis paper stated that "Old Abe was told on his arrival at Indianapolis, that the people of Thortown followed the train on foot to hear the conclusion of his anecdote."

What took place at Lebanon has not been discovered but one of the Lebanon papers, unfriendly to Lincoln, stated that "the people of this county have seen enough of him."

The next station was Zionsville, where the engine stopped for water. An old citizen of the town, who remembered the incident, told the writer that Lincoln said on this occasion, "I would like to spend more time here but there is an event to take place at Washington which cannot start until I get there."

At five o'clock in the afternoon the train arrived in Indianapolis at the North Street Station on LaFayette Road, where it was met by a dense crowd. A delegation headed by Governor O. P. Morton officially welcomed the president-elect.

Lincoln made two addresses at Indianapolis, one at the Bates House on the evening of his

(Continued on page 19)



## ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR MUSIC SUPERVISORS CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO NEXT MARCH

First facts on the forthcoming Music Supervisors National Conference have been made known by Miss Mabelle Glenn, director of music of the Kansas City, Mo., public schools and president of the Conference.

The meeting will be held in Chicago for five days, beginning March 24, 1930. Headquarters of the Conference will be at the world's largest hotel, the Stevens. An attendance of 7000 school music supervisors is anticipated. It is expected that every school person interested in the future of American music and his own work will be there.

The 1930 Conference will be particularly significant in that it will give a great deal of attention to the problems growing out of the recent developments in mechanical music. The great popularity of radio and the "talkies" has introduced many new problems into school music teaching and these will be thoroughly discussed at the March meeting. "Music for a more abundant life," is the theme adopted for the Conference.

While the Conference program is still far from complete, already it is evident that the meeting will be one of the greatest ever held in America in a musical cause.

Edward Howard Griggs, Frantz Proschowski, Dr. John Erskine, Helen Hay Heyl, Mrs. Ruth Ottaway, Guy Maier, Rudolph Ganz, Glenn Frank and Eugene Stinson are among the prominent men and women who will address the Conference. Percy Scholes and Hubert Foss, both of England, are expected to be present. Sectional meetings will provide further opportunities to discuss all phases of school music work—vocal, instrumental and music appreciation.

Three of the big musical events of the Conference definitely have been arranged. One is the big band demonstration. The second is a concert by the National High School Orchestra of 300 players, and the third a concert by the National High School Chorus in which 400 outstanding singers from every section of the country will take part. All of these events will be heard in Chicago's far-famed Auditorium, where for years and years Chicagoans have been in the habit of going to listen to opera.

Chicago is planning to outdo herself in providing entertainment for the visiting supervisors. Dr. Frederick Stock will conduct his Symphony Orchestra in a complimentary concert. Two glee clubs from Northwestern University will sing. The Chicago University Chorus will give a concert in their beautiful new chapel, and arrangements are under way with the Paulist Choristers for a concert. A fine program is also promised by the Chicago public school music department for its Tuesday evening concert.

## NEW MICHIGAN EDUCATION OFFICIALS

At the recent meetings of the Michigan Education Association the following officials were elected.

### FIRST DISTRICT

Chairman—Lucy E. Elliott, principal, Sherrard Intermediate School, Detroit

Vice-Chairman—F. W. Frostie, superintendent, Wyandotte

Secretary—Frances M. Stubbs, High Schools of Commerce, Detroit

### SECOND DISTRICT

Chairman—Ray L. Bowen, superintendent, St. Louis

Vice-Chairman—B. C. Fairman, principal, Midland

Secretary—Hazel B. Minore, 2109 Francis Ave., Flint

### THIRD DISTRICT

Chairman—E. J. Reed, principal, Adrian

Vice-Chairman—Howard C. Prine, commissioner, Jackson

Secretary—Gertrude B. Prindle, commissioner, Charlotte

### FOURTH DISTRICT

Chairman—S. S. Nisbet, superintendent, Fremont

Vice-Chairman—C. A. DeJonge, superintendent, Zeeland

Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bosman, Grand Rapids

### FIFTH DISTRICT

Chairman—George Eikey, superintendent, Alba

Vice-Chairman—Mary S. Johnson, High School, Cadillac

Secretary—Marie Rowe, High School, Big Rapids

### SIXTH DISTRICT

Chairman—W. L. Gray, principal, Alpena

Vice-Chairman—Earl R. Gates, commissioner, Alpena

Secretary—G. Schonhals, superintendent, Onaway

### SEVENTH DISTRICT

Chairman—W. M. Whitman, superintendent, Marquette

Vice-Chairman—Frances Radford, principal, Menominee

Secretary—W. F. Lewis, N. S. T. C., Marquette

### EIGHTH DISTRICT

Chairman—A. H. Robertson, superintendent, Dowagiac

Vice-Chairman—E. J. Welsh, principal, Southwestern Junior High School, Battle Creek

Secretary—Fern Bickford, commissioner, Coldwater

### NINTH DISTRICT

Chairman—Arthur G. Erickson, superintendent, Ypsilanti

Vice-Chairman—John S. Page, superintendent, Howell

Secretary—Winnifred Gibbons, Jones School, Ann Arbor

## LINCOLN SPEECHES IN INDIANA

(Continued from page 7)

arrival and another the next morning before the legislature. Both of these discussions have had wide distribution and can be found in many publications. The Bates House stood on the site now occupied by the Claypool Hotel. On a bronze tablet in the wall of this building the following inscription, the concluding paragraph of the memorable speech, appears as follows:

### Marker on Claypool Hotel

"Here February 11, 1861 Abraham Lincoln on his way to Washington to assume the presidency in an address said: 'I appeal to you to constantly bear in mind that not with politicians, not with presidents, not with office-seekers but with you is the question, Shall the Union, shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?'"

# BOY RODE TO WILLIAMSPORT ON LINCOLN'S LAP

## INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING LINCOLN THROUGH THIS CO.

(Taken from World-Herald, Omaha, Nebraska, February 12, 1911.)

Precisely half a century ago yesterday, February 11, 1861, a very diminutive boy was lifted to the knees and cuddled up in the arms of Abraham Lincoln and there lay pressed close to the big heart of the president-elect for an hour during the first stage of that memorable journey to Washington for inauguration. This rarely privileged 8-year old boy was W. H. Kent, who came to Omaha in 1876 and is now a proof-reader on the World-Herald.

This unusual experience deeply impressed itself on his mind, yet has never been published since, in 1861, it was casually mentioned in connection with the flight of the Lincoln special, in the news columns of the Warren Republican, now as then, published at Williamsport, Ind., Mr. Kent's native town.

"The explanation of my being on the special at all is very simple," says Mr. Kent. "While the attention I received from Mr. Lincoln will be readily ascribed to his well known kindly disposition and to the fact that he had but a few hours earlier said goodbye to his family at Springfield. I was on the train because William Kent, Sr., my father, was a director of the old Toledo, Wabash & Western road, which had its terminus at State Line City, Ind., seven miles east of Danville, Ill., where it met the Atlantic & Great Western, long since merged into the Wabash system, which continued the connection with Springfield. The special was dead-headed to State Line City, my father went with it, officially, and took me with him."

There was the most intense interest in Mr. Lincoln's progress and while, naturally, Western Indiana was comparatively sparsely settled, people flocked to the station from all points in the country within a radius of fifty miles and probably more. I have never seen anything approaching the devotion with which the whole people turned out save once on the return of Grant from Asia, when Nebraskans lined the Union Pacific from Lodge Pole to Omaha.

"The Lincoln special wouldn't cut much ice alongside a Twentieth century Wall street magnate's string of private cars attached to a mountain mogul, but the Wabash was sufficiently proud of it. The locomotive was a thirty ton wood burner, ballou stack, its jacket of Russia iron belted on with brass from 'cow catcher' to 'tender'. It was further decorated

with one of the current steel engravings of 'Honest Old Abe' in an oval frame attached to the boiler-head, and with the stars and stripes in every conceivable size and shape.

"A baggage car and two day coaches, all fresh from the shops and spick and span as hands could make them, completed the train. The frescoed ceiling red plush upholstered seats of the rear coach proclaimed its mission, to bear the president-elect and his party. Speed was not an important factor when light rails were set in chairs spiked down on roughly hewn ties, and I should say twenty miles an hour would be going some. Anyway the 'Wabash' had no competitor in February of '61.

"There was at State Line City a seemingly interminable period of waiting. The crowd darkened the long platform like swarming bees. I was left in charge of the baggage master and from his car door had a fine view of the yard, and of the Atlantic & Great Western main line to the westward, where, at a distance of a mile or so, it disappeared at the crest of a slight incline. In my mind I can see as vividly today as on that day fifty years ago, the slender shafts of steam go hissing up from a score of locomotives in the yard, the slowly raising columns of black smoke from shops and round-houses where the steam sparkled like diamond spray in the frosty air, and the flood of sunshine that poured down from an unclouded sky. Finally the cry 'Here she comes', set the swarm of bees a buzzing and the boys began betting on the number of the Atlantic & Great Western engine hauling the special.

### Boy presented to Lincoln

"With difficulty the crowd was parted sufficiently to allow the Wabash train to back down the main line alongside the Atlantic & Great Western, the transfer was made amid the continuous cheering and a few moments later we pulled slowly through the yard and out onto the open prairie. Immediately my father came for me. He was anxious I should meet Mr. Lincoln, in whose campaign he had taken a active part, as he had also in that

for Fremont and Dayton in 1855 when I raised my first campaign flag, home made from red, white and blue calico, to the peak of a slender, peeled hickory sapling.

"Between my awe at being ushered into the presence of 'Old Abe', and my dazed vision of frescoed ceiling and red plush, I had but a confused realization of my introduction to Mr. Lincoln, but I was at ease when he took my hand in his with a strong clasp, lifted me to his left knee, and put his arms around me.

"He began talking to me as one would to a boy, among other things saying he had a little son of, I think, the same age. My father joined a group near the center of the car, where some kind of 'rien banner was spread out and, strange as it may seem, we left alone the great Lincoln and the small country boy, and thus we remained until Williamsport was reached, were, 'Old Abe' was called to the platform and the train slowed down

for the first time. I never understood until decades later, why Mr. Lincoln should have been left with me on his lap all this time; in fact, I was too unsophisticated to wonder at it at the time.

### Old Abe's Tender Heart

"But in the winter of 98-9, in Denver, I met a cousin, Joe Kent, of Springfield, whose father was a neighbor of 'Old Abe' and who told me of his goodbye to his family and that when the train pulled out, Mr. Lincoln stood on the rear platform brushing the fast falling tears from his cheeks, and the sadness of his parting was no doubt still upon him when I was introduced and moved him to take me in his arms and talk boy talk to me.

"One other thing that also seems more remarkable now than it did at the time, is that Mr. Lincoln sat in the last seat on the north side of the car, turned to face the rear, from which with moist eyes he watched the receding rails until at the horizon they met the blue sky

he knew was reflected in the eyes of those dear to him as well as in his own.

"I never saw Mr. Lincoln again, but my youthful experience with the venerated president has been kept fresh in mind by the frequent sight during the last thirty-five years of portions of the equipment of his funeral coach and of the old coach itself, in Omaha, and I have besides still preserved at home, one of the old oval portraits such as decorated the engine of his special, together with one of the highly colored pictures of 'Old Abe', the War-Eagle of Wisconsin fame, with others of civil war times, heroes of my boyhood, such as Indiana's 'war governor' and so on.

"There is one thing I would like to know but have never been able to discover: whether I am the sole survivor of the passengers on the Lincoln special over the Wabash on February 11, 1861? It has struck me that on board who were very young men at the outbreak of the civil war, and still survive the vicissitudes of all the years."

*William Kent, Jr.  
Green Republican  
9-18-30*



# THAT VISIT OF LINCOLN IN PUTNAM

THOMAS A. NELSON, THEN OF  
TERRE HAUTE, RELATED  
AMUSING TALE

PUTNAM MAN MET LINCOLN

Ten Years Old When He Saw Emancipator In Illinois Capitol City

The one authenticated trip of Abraham Lincoln through Putnam county, which was referred to in a preceding article in this paper, is recounted in Herndon and Weik's Life of Lincoln. The fact that Mr. Weik was a Putnam county man cannot be adduced as indication that his interest in his county might have induced him to claim for it the honor of Lincoln's presence here, because the narrator is Thomas A. Nelson, of Terre Haute.

The following is Mr. Weik's introduction of the matter, with Mr. Nelson's account immediately following:

"He set out from Ransdell's tavern in Springfield early in the morning. The only other passenger in the stage for a good portion of the distance was a Kentuckian, on his way home from Missouri . . . During this same journey occurred an incident for which Thomas B. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Indiana, who was appointed minister to Chili by Lincoln, is authority."

"In the spring of 1849," relates Mr. Nelson, "Judge Abram Hammond, who was afterward governor of Indiana, and I arranged to go from Terre Haute to Indianapolis in the stage coach. An entire day was usually consumed in the journey. By daybreak the stage had arrived from the west, and as we stepped in we discovered that the entire back seat was occupied by a long, lank individual, whose head seemed to protrude from one end of the coach and his feet from the other. He was the sole occupant, and was sleeping soundly. Hammond slapped him familiarly on the shoulder and asked him if he had chartered the coach for the day. The stranger, now awake, replied, 'Certainly not!' and at once took the front seat, politely surrendering to us the place of honor and comfort. We took in our traveling companion at a glance. A queer, odd-looking fellow he was, dressed in a well-worn and ill-fitting suit of bombazine, without coat or cravat, and a twenty-five-cent palm

hat on the back of his head. His very prominent features in repose seemed dull and expressionless. Regarding him as a good subject of merriment we perpetrated several jokes. He took them all with the utmost innocence and good nature, and joined in the laugh, although at his own expense.

"At noon we stopped at a wayside hostelry for dinner. We invited him to eat with us, and he approached the table as if he considered it a great honor. He sat with about half his person on a small chair, and held his hat under his arm during the meal.

"Resuming our journey after dinner, conversation drifted into a discussion of the comet, a subject which was then agitating the scientific world, in which the stranger took the deepest interest. We amazed him with words of learned length and thundering sound. After an amazing display of wordy pyrotechnics the dazed and bewildered stranger asked: 'What is going to be the upshot of this comet business?' I replied I was inclined to the opinion that the world would follow the darned thing off!

"Late that evening we reached Indianapolis, and hurried to Browning's hotel, losing sight of the stranger altogether. We retired to our room to brush and wash away the dust of the journey. In a few minutes I descended to the portico, and there descried our long, gloomy fellow traveler in the center of an admiring group of lawyers, among whom were Judges McLean and Huntington, Edward Hannigan, Albert S. White and Richard W. Thompson, who seemed to be amused and interested in a story he was telling.

"I inquired of Browning, the landlord, who he was. 'Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, a member of Congress,' was the response.

"I was thunderstruck at the announcement. I hastened upstairs and told Hammond the startling news, and together we emerged from the hotel by a back door and went down the alley to another house, thus avoiding further contact with our now distinguished fellow-traveller."

" . . . I had many opportunities after that stage ride to cultivate Mr. Lincoln's acquaintance and was a zealous advocate of his nomination and election to the presidency."

## He Saw Lincoln at Springfield

Not very men now living had personal contact with Abraham Lincoln, and it is doubtful if there is more than

one Putnam county man who had the pleasure. This one is James McVey of Putnam, living west of Coatesville. He has a vivid remembrance of the occurrence.

"When I was ten years old," said Mr. McVey, not long ago, "my father, who was Reese McVey, took us all on a trip to Iowa, to visit. The train we were in was stalled near Springfield, Ill., and the railroad officials sent us on in to Springfield, telling us to go to a certain hotel and stay until the train was ready to continue west.

"But my father said he wanted to see Mr. Lincoln and he took me by the hand and we started up the street from the depot. Mr. Lincoln was soon to leave for his inauguration, we knew. He soon inquired of a man whom we met where Mr. Lincoln's office was, and he turned around to show us the way, but quickly exclaimed: 'There he is now!'

"Coming down the sidewalk on the other side was the tall, ungainly man whom we recognized at once from his pictures.

"Father called, 'Hello there, Abe!'

"Mr. Lincoln looked up and then stopped, waiting for us. He was very pleasant with us. Father introduced himself as a loyal Whig. Mr. Lincoln, who had picked me up in his arms, said, 'And here's going to be another,

if I am not mistaken, looking at me.

"We visited awhile, then went back to the others in the party, and, before long, our train pulled in and we went on west.

"The next time I saw Mr. Lincoln was when his body was brought back to Indianapolis, enroute to his home for burial. Father took me over, and we had places in long line of grieving people."

G. E. BLACK.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

aden, Luther D.

October 27, 1937

Mr. Luther D. Braden  
Greensburg Daily News  
The Greensburg News Publishing Company  
Greensburg, Indiana

Dear Mr. Braden:

We wish to thank you for your  
courtesy in sending the names of the  
twelve people in your city who saw Abra-  
ham Lincoln.

We have a special reminiscence  
file in which we place these names and  
the accounts of their having seen Lincoln.

We will get in touch with the  
people whose names you sent us.

Yours very truly,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director  
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW/H  
Enc 2



# Old Deserted Building Marks Site Of Famous Tragedy of Pioneer Days

Last Indian Attack on White Settlers in Southern Indiana Occurred Not Far From Richland April 14, 1812; Posse Gained Vengeance on Redskins for Brutal Slaughter of Atha Meeks and Son

RICHLAND, Sept. 30.—(Special)—

THREE miles northwest of Richland, in Spencer county, Pigeon creek winds its leisurely way through the countryside, past a deserted old house with cornfields crowding up against its very walls. No one seeing the little drab house would suspect that on that spot was enacted one of Indiana's most dramatic bits of Indian raiding history, so important that no book of Indiana history is complete without the account of the events which took place here.

On this lonely spot, in 1812, occurred the historically famous Meeks tragedy. And today this abandoned old place, within a stone's throw of comfortable farm homes, holds about it a quality of mystery and the same eerie silence that must have pervaded it more than a century ago, when the stealthy footfalls of Indians were the most dreaded sounds that broke the stillness.

Not far from here, in 1812, Chief Setteedown and his tribe had their wigwam village of a hundred families. Setteedown was considered wealthy for one of his race, owning many cattle and horses. They had dwelled peacefully at the mouth of Cypress creek until Tecumseh, farther north, filled other tribes with the urge to raid the white settlers.

## INDIANS ATTACK YOUTH

Here, just north of what is now Richland, Atha Meeks, with his wife, his two grown daughters, and his son, Atha, jr., lived in their log home. Nearby, in another log cabin, another son, William, lived with his wife and baby.

On the morning of April 14, 1812, Atha, jr., a strong, athletic lad, left the cabin of his father, to get a pail of water from the spring for his mother, so that she could prepare breakfast. Three Indians confronted him and two of the trio attacked him with tomahawks, wounding his



This deserted building in tangled underbrush of Spencer county, near Richland, marks the spot where Indians attacked the Meeks family more than a century ago. No story of Indiana history is complete without mention of this tragic event.



wrists and knees, and attacking his head. Young Acha, by rare courage and desperate fighting, managed to ward off the head blows, and save his life. The Indians must have emptied their guns and that helped him to escape also.

The father, in the cabin, aroused by the noise, rushed to the doorway, where the third Indian killed him instantly with a bullet through his brain. The three Indians then rushed forward to scalp the dead man, but Mrs. Meeks succeeded in barricading the door against them.

By this time, young William had rushed to his mother's aid from his own cabin, when he fatally wounded one of the trio. The two others escaped while he was reloading his rifle. Then William rushed southward to a settlement where a keel-boat with 17 men under Sam Perkins, from French Island volunteered to find the murderous red men. Farmers joined the party, and by noon they were on their way, vowing vengeance.

#### OUTCOME MYSTERY

Mystery envelops the outcome of the expedition. Some traditions say that Chief Setteedown and his family were captured; others relate that Setteedown and a band of warriors were caught crossing the river and that few of them lived to get across. Still another story tells us that the men of the searching party went to the Indian camp, where an Indian was captured who claimed to have been out on a hunting expedition.

At any rate all agree that one Indian was captured and taken to the cabin of Uriah Lamar, near Grandview, to await preliminary trial. The case was never tried, however, for before the date arrived the Indian captive had been mysteriously killed. Whether William Meeks, in the absence of guards, killed the captive or whether he was shot to death by Tom Ewing or bled to death by Bailey Anderson, never was publicly made known. For months after the Meeks tragedy horses and cattle wandered around Chief Setteedown's home, and finally 35 animals were rounded up and turned over to the widow of Acha Meeks.

#### COUNTRYSIDE AROUSED

The murder so aroused the countryside that the militia refused to go out to aid or protect other communities, so afraid was the populace of another attack. People fled, abandoning their homes, many of them without means of support. Others took refuge in the forts and stayed there, despite the fact that it was corn planting time.

However, the Meeks tragedy marked the end of raids in southern Indiana, and years afterward Indians returned peacefully occasionally, on hunting trips. And today, the spot of the tragedy is only a lonesome

farm scene, and the incident is half-forgotten by the community in which it occurred.

---

# Souvenir Program

## DEDICATION OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM



SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1932  
2:30 P. M.

*The Museum Annex to the Peru Public Library  
was made possible in its entirety by a bequest  
in the will of  
Caroline Crowell Puterbaugh.*

# HISTORICAL MUSEUM DEDICATION

## Program

*Roscoe C. Coomler, Presiding  
President, Miami County Historical Society*

Invocation . . . . . Dr. Harry Nyce  
*Pastor Presbyterian Church  
Where Mrs. Puterbaugh held Membership*

Recessional . . . . . Kipling-DeKoven  
*Peru High School Chorus  
A. W. Ahrens, Director*

For the Board of School Trustees . . . . . Albert H. Cole

For the Historical Society . . . . . Hal C. Phelps

Mrs. Caroline C. Puterbaugh (A Tribute) Mrs. Adolph Wertheim

The Long Day Closes . . . . . Sir Arthur Sullivan  
*Alto, Mrs. W. M. Jackson*

*1st Tenor, Louis Mills                      1st Bass, J. E. Conyers  
2nd Tenor, George Carfrae              2nd Bass, Philip Conyers  
'Cello, Miss Alice Rhein  
Piano, Mrs. John M. Hiner*

For the Indiana Historical Society . . . Evans Woollen, President

To a Wild Rose . . . . . E. A. MacDowell  
*Vocal Trio—Mrs. Louis Nelp, Jr.  
                  Mrs. J. O. Miller  
                  Mrs. Julius Schubert*

*Violin Trio—Mrs. Forest Bowen  
                  Mrs. Edward Eikenberry  
                  Mrs. Frank E. Holipeter  
Piano        —Mrs. Fayette Philippy*

Address . . . . . Dr. C. B. Coleman  
*Director, Indiana Historical Bureau*

## CAROLINE CROWELL PUTERBAUGH



CAROLINE Crowell, daughter of Emanuel and Susan Remsburg Crowell, was born at Milan, Illinois, December 22, 1844, and died March 31, 1922. Caroline was left fatherless in her girlhood and at the age of eighteen moved from her Illinois home to Peru, and became one of the family of her father's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Crowell. She was educated in the Peru schools and was a grade teacher in the East Main Street School for a period of eighteen years. August 16, 1875, she was married to Moses Puterbaugh, a successful hardware merchant on Broadway. The companionship of this marriage continued for a period of forty years and terminated in the death of her husband in 1916.

Mrs. Puterbaugh was a great lover of bird and animal life and was ever ready to report to legal authorities any evidence of cruelty to animals brought to her attention. She was deeply interested in numerous civic activities. She served several terms as secretary of the Miami County Board of Charities and Children's Guardians. She was an independent and forward looking thinker and an interested and contributing member to the Suffrage Movement, W. C. T. U., Associated Charities, and for years treasurer of the Peru Reading Club. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church and was actively interested in Home and Foreign Missions. During the later years of her life, in company with her husband, she made two foreign tours and on each of these trips visited the Holy Land.

Mrs. Puterbaugh, in her last will and testament, did not fail to remember that it was due to her husband's business success that she was able to make philanthropic gifts that should emphasize their love and loyalty to the city in which they had lived and died. All honor to their memory.



## HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE



THE work of collecting the pioneer handcraft which constitutes a part of the Museum began in 1916 in connection with a program designed to commemorate the Centennial of the admission of Indiana into the Union of States. Hal C. Phelps was chairman of a committee whose duty was to assemble articles pertaining to the pioneer development of the state. This collection was exhibited in the Assembly Room of the Public Library.

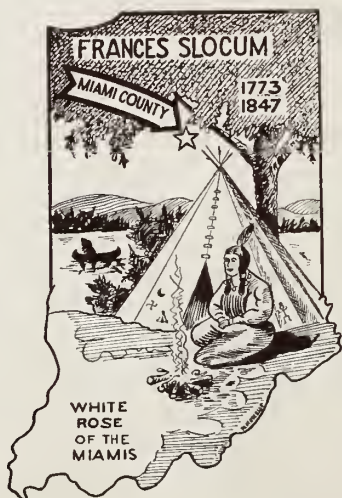
At this time, the Miami County Historical Society was organized with Hal C. Phelps as president. The Society was incorporated under the laws of Indiana in April, 1916, and secured permission from the County Commissioners to house the Museum in the attic of the Court House.

Mrs. Caroline Puterbaugh saw the collection in its attic home and was very persistent in the statement that the Court House Attic was not a proper place for the Museum. Mr. Phelps was chiefly interested in collecting articles to be preserved for the education of future generations and told her he would leave the question of a permanent museum home to be determined at a later date. It is the belief of Mr. Phelps that this visit to the Museum in its attic home prompted Mrs. Puterbaugh to make the bequest which has made the Museum Annex to the Library a reality.

Men of prominence from every state in the Union have visited the Museum and agree in the statement that Peru has succeeded in assembling the finest and most complete collection of pioneer handcraft to be found anywhere in the United States.

When the Congress Construction Company of Chicago was furnishing the Lincoln Memorial Buildings for the Century of Progress World's Fair of 1933, they secured the furniture typical of Lincoln's time, from the Miami County Museum.

The present officers of the Historical Society are Roscoe Coomler, President; Hal C. Phelps, Curator; Frank B. Lamson, Secretary; and Joseph Kennedy, Treasurer.





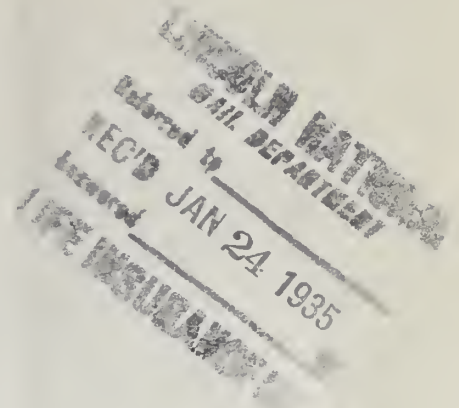
5

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY PLACE

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

Library, January 23, 1935.



The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,  
Fort Wayne,  
Ind.

Dear Sir:

The Valparaiso University Library Committee has received your friendly contribution of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN A CONCISE BIOGRAPHY", by Louis A. Warren, and returns a grateful acknowledgement.

Our students and faculty enjoyed the chapel talk given by Mr. Warren on Abraham Lincoln. Quite a number remarked that they had learned of events in the life of Lincoln about which they had never known before. This reminds me of an incident which may be of interest to you, if you have not previously heard of it. There is a house two miles from Valparaiso, on the LaPorte road, where Lincoln stayed all night on his trip to Washington, I believe for the first inaugural.

If you wish definite information concerning the above I shall be pleased to get the details for you.

Sincerely yours,

*Katherine E. Bowman*  
Librarian

January 25, 1935

Miss Katharine E. Bowden, Librarian  
Valparaiso University  
Valparaiso, Indiana

Dear Miss Bowden:

I am sure Dr. Warren will appreciate very much your complimentary comments concerning his recent address at Valparaiso University. Dr. Warren is at present on his way to the west coast to fill in numerous speaking engagements. He will not return until about the middle of March.

The house you describe located on the Laporte road where Lincoln stayed all night is interesting and as we are anxious to gather any material concerning Lincoln, we shall of course be very glad to have you give us the details concerning this stay of Lincoln's near Valparaiso. This information will be filed and will be kept as a part of our original manuscript concerning Lincolniana.

Yours very truly,

PGM:LM

Librarian  
Lincoln National Life Foundation

April 3, 1935

Miss Katharine E. Bowden, Librarian  
Valparaiso University  
Valparaiso, Indiana

My dear Madam:

On my return after an extended speaking itinerary I find your letter on my desk suggesting that Abraham Lincoln stayed at a house two miles from Valparaiso on the Laporte road at one time during his trip to Washington.

It would interest us greatly if we could find out some further information about the visit to this home and just what trip it was which Abraham Lincoln made.

Of course, we are especially interested in Lincoln history as it relates to Indiana and this visit seems to have escaped us.

Very truly yours,

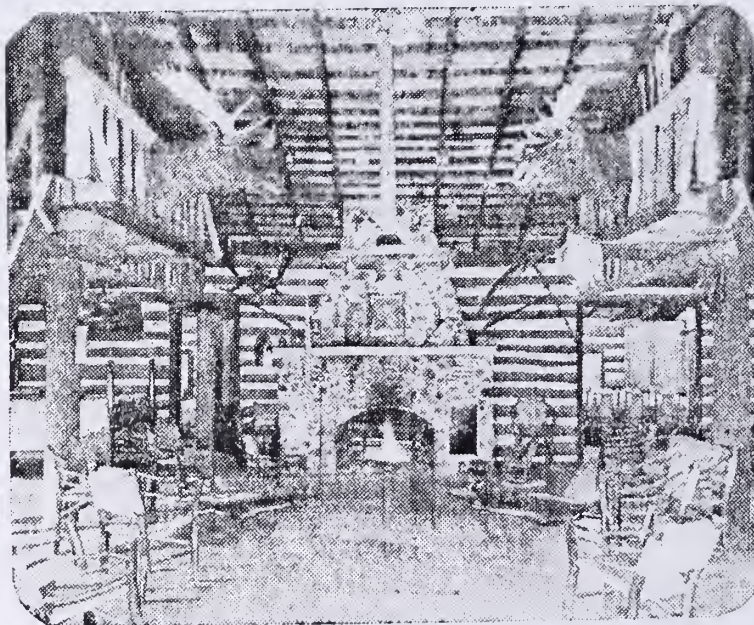
LAW:LH

Director



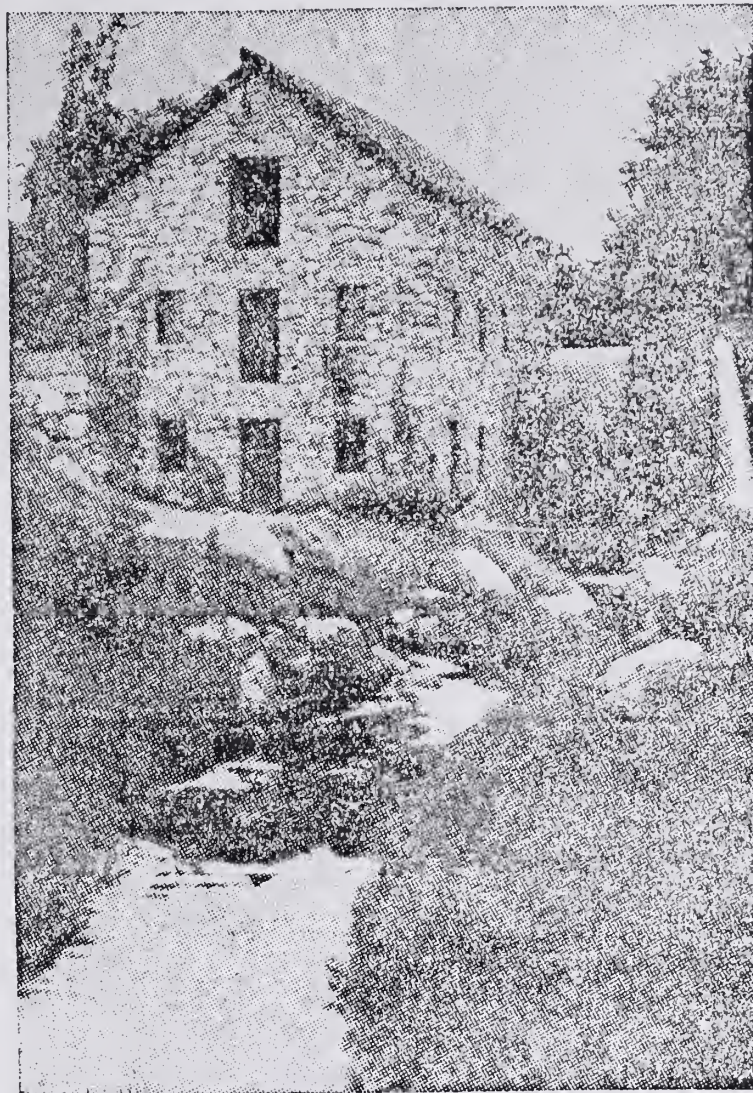
## 'ities and Towns'

### LINCOLN CABIN IS POPULAR.



The Abe Lincoln Log Cabin Club, Inc., built in 1934 by four Bloomington business and professional men, is a popular site for meetings and parties of civic organizations and churches. Dr. J. E. Moser, now sole owner of the cabin, permits such groups to use it free. It is three miles west of Bloomington.





# From Millstones to Milestones

Way back in the days before Abraham Lincoln became President, three brothers moved to Evansville from Warrick County and established a small grist mill.

Here in this simple, rustic water-power mill eighty years ago, the first barrel of Swans Down Flour was produced and the industrial legend of Igleheart Brothers was begun.

Since then three generations of Iglehearts have captained the successful march—men of energy, foresight, vision and integrity—whose industrial and personal history is a vital part of Evansville—past and present.

In place of the small original mill, there now stands a great modern plant, operated day and night, turning out thousands of barrels of fine flour daily.

To meet the increased demand for Swans Down products, it became necessary to acquire four other mills and to establish packaging and distributing units in various other localities.

During all these many years of progress, through experience and research, there has been a corresponding improvement in the science and art of milling that has brought recognition to Evansville as the home of the world's finest flour.

*Evansville Courier-Journal June 7-25 '36*



# TRI-STATE BL

## Many Recreational Spots Within Leisurely Drive For Day's Holiday Trips

By WARNER SCHOYEN

WITH recreational interests taking on an ever-increasing importance in American life, Tri-State cities and towns are richly blessed with playgrounds, parks and woodlands reached easily in a day's leisurely holiday trip.

Evansville has its own Mesker park, with its beautiful wooded hills, quiet lagoons that are havens for water fowl, picnic places and its zoo, an attraction that lures thousands of persons to the city annually.

But Mesker park is only one of the many-places that provide pleasure for the Tri-State's people. In southwestern Indiana alone are four state outing places, one long a recreational center and the other three in process of development. Kentucky provides another, just across the Ohio river from Evansville, southern Illinois offers more spots rich in scenic beauty and historic lore.

### PARK ON LINCOLN LAND

The Nancy Hanks Lincoln park at Lincoln City, covering an area of more than 1,600 acres, is more than a retreat for picnickers. Within this large preserve is the hallowed ground where Abraham Lincoln lived as a boy and the more sacred plot in which rests the body of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The three other state preserves being developed and which within a few years will be places of woodland beauty are the Scales lake and forest at Boonville, the Ferdinand State forest near Ferdinand, and the Pike County State forest near Winslow.

Across the river, in Henderson county, Kentucky, lies the heavily wooded land of Audubon State park in a section through which John James Audubon tramped in his studies of bird life.

### PARK AT SANTA CLAUS

Not state parks, but nevertheless important as recreational assets to the Tri-State are the George Rogers Clark memorial at Vincennes, recently dedicated, and the interesting little village of Santa Claus, where a park is under process of development.

Let us visit Nancy Hanks Lincoln park first, and see what there is that proved a lure to more than 68,500 visitors between April 1 and November 1, last year.

First of all there is the cabin site, on which stood the log house of Thomas Lincoln and his family, including the boy Abraham and his sister Sarah. Sarah, who later married Aaron Grigsby and died before the Lincolns left Indiana, lies buried also within the confines of the park.

CCC camp workers in 1934, working on the cabin site, uncovered the hearthstones of the Lincoln homestead which was reared there in 1816 by Thomas Lincoln. For 14 years Abraham Lincoln lived there, leaving in 1830 for Illinois.

To Abraham in this wilderness came the boy's first awareness of life; when he left his Indiana home he was entering his great manhood.

### CABIN SITE ENSHINED

On the site of the cabin, cast in bronze, lie the foundation logs of the Lincoln cabin, the hearthstones and the fireplace. Of extremely beautiful handiwork, the logs are unbelievably faithful reproductions of hand-hewn timbers. The castings were made in Munich, Germany, and

bought by the Lincoln Union, which presented them to the park. The castings weigh 17,800 tons.

A stone wall has been built as the enclosure for the cabin site, about which is a beautiful plaza on which landscaping now is under way. The authentic hearthstones, uncovered from a century's dust, lie also within the enclosure, under a protective covering of unbreakable glass.

Although hours might be spent in contemplation of the beauty of the bronze log castings, there is much to be seen if only a day is to be spent.

### PARKING PLACE BUILT

Through the park, beginning with the parking place not far from the cabin site, runs a trail that marks 13 important events in the life of Lincoln. The parking place, now being developed, will have room for scores of automobiles. About it a stone retaining wall has been built 148 feet long and 3½ feet high.

First on the trail of 13 markers is station No. 1, where lies a stone from the birthplace of Lincoln at Hodgenville, Ky. At No. 2 is a stone from his Spencer county home, taken from the cabin site. Next there is a stone from the William Jones store at Jonesboro, not far away, in which Lincoln worked as a youth and in which he gained the appellation of "Honest Abe."

The fourth station has a stone from the foundation of the building in Vincennes that housed the Western Sun and Advertiser, the first newspaper office ever visited by Lincoln. At No. 5 is a stone from the foundation of the Lincoln-Berry store at New Salem, Ill.; and No. 6 carries a stone from the Lexington home of Mary Todd, who became Mrs. Lincoln.

### GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

At No. 8 is a bronze tablet carrying a quotation from his first inaugural address. No. 9, marking one of the most important events in Lincoln's life, has a stone from Anderson cottage at the National Soldiers home in Washington where Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. The next station has a rock from where Lincoln stood at Gettysburg when he made his immortal memorial address. A bronze tablet here carries the Gettysburg address in full.

At station No. 11 is a stone from the old capitol, with a tablet bearing a quotation from his second inaugural address. No. 12 has a stone from the home opposite Ford's theater in Washington, where Lincoln died after having been shot by Booth. The last station, No. 13, carries a stone from Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Ill.

Extensive improvements have been made in the park in recent years under the direction of Walter R.

Ritchie, better known as Jack Ritchie. A CCC camp spent many months there in development, and at present there is a crew of 32 WPA workers building and improving roads, trails, small structures, parking areas, fish hatchery and ponds.

### ROADS, TRAILS BUILT

The CCC workers graded the road for the park drive, completed the extensive water system, cut 12 miles of fire lane 30 to 60 feet wide, built the ranger cabin, lake shore shelter house, observation tower and trail site shelters.

Although the park now has extensive trails, it is planned to add five more miles of these paths, Ritchie said. Ten miles of road will be marked.

Ritchie, besides being park custodian, is state fire warden and forester, state game warden, state policeman, WPA project superintendent and hatchery superintendent. Under him are from five to 16 persons whose duties are policing, planting and trimming of shrubbery and general maintenance.

At the entrance to the park, and separating it into two sections, is a large court with a flagpole that is

said to be the third tallest in the United States. The north section of the park holds the Lincoln cabin site, the tomb and the Lincoln life trail. The southern section comprises picnic grounds, camping grounds, lake, fish hatchery and ponds.

### THREE PICNIC AREAS

In picnic area No. 1 are the pavilion and playground with play equipment. Picnic area, known as No. 2, is the oak grove picnic ground, and No. 3 is a camping ground as well as picnic place. The southern area also has numerous trails, one of which leads to the Old Pigeon church site and the cemetery where Sarah Lincoln Grigsby lies buried.

A 31-acre lake has been developed into a spot of unusual beauty, with a commodious shelter house which has two fireplaces, tables and chairs. By July 1 all five of the fish hatchery ponds will have been completed. The lake is stocked with all kinds of game fish and will be kept stocked, Ritchie said. There were 4,000 big-mouthed bass in the first pond in 1935, he said.

Throughout the park camping and picnic areas are a number of ovens which were designed by Ritchie himself. Much better than the usual camp oven, it was adopted by the state as a standard for state parks. The National Park Service later accepted it.

Ritchie paid tribute to the Southern Indiana Civic association, the Spencer County Historical society, the Boonville Press club and the Lincoln Union, saying that these organizations had done much toward development of the park. He also paid tribute to Virgil Simmons, administrative commissioner of the department of conservation, Myron L. Rees, director of park lands and waters of the commission, and Charles A. Durk, state park lands and waters engineer, all of whom, he said, had taken an active interest in the improvement of the park.

WITH completion of the 650-foot dam in the Ferdinand forest, the second largest lake in southern Indiana devoted entirely to recreational activities will have been formed. There will be impounded 45 acres of water, which will be stocked with game fish.

Work on the state forest, which was begun in 1934, is progressing rapidly and, although development will continue for generations to come, the park as a recreational center soon will be a reality.

In charge of the development, with Superintendent Pinne, are F. A. Derck, engineer, and K. E. Cook, forester. Ferdinand business men and civic leaders, under the inspired direction of John Bartley, brought about the establishment of the park. Most of the 1,100 acres now in the preserve were donated by the landowners, while the Ferdinand Conservation club carried on a campaign for funds which netted in Ferdinand alone \$1,350. Most of the money remains

places at either end. The picnic area and parking place will comprise between five and six acres. Four miles of foot trails will lead to all parts of the preserve, and along the trails will be small shelter houses. Picnic ovens will be placed here and there at advantageous spots.

A new fire lookout tower, to be erected soon, will stand on the highest point overlooking the forest. This point is about a half-mile off the preserve proper.

Work already has been started on a 40,000-gallon concrete reservoir in the state forest, which will supply fresh water for the custodian's cottage, service building and barn, which will be constructed of native timber by the camp enrollees.

There will be a central parking area on which will stand two large shelter houses with large stone fire-

and 22 feet wide, will be made of native stone.

Work already has been started on a 40,000-gallon concrete reservoir in the state forest, which will supply fresh water for the custodian's cottage, service building and barn, which will be constructed of native timber by the camp enrollees.

There will be a central parking area on which will stand two large shelter houses with large stone fire-

The dam being constructed will be 650 feet long, 189 feet thick at the base, 16 feet wide at the top and 32 feet high when settled.

The Ferdinand State forest brought into existence through the foresight of Ferdinand citizens, now covers an area of about 1,100 acres. It is being developed by CCC workers from the Ferdinand ECW camp.

Starting in the Ferdinand forest



in the treasury, to be used as needed in the acquisition of new land.

**T**HE story of the development of the Pike County State forest can best be told in the words of Don W. Hammond, superintendent of the work being done by CCC company No. 541, stationed at Winslow. Hammond combines a genuine love for conservation work with an excellent prose style that no newspaperman would try to improve upon.

"There are few of us left here," he writes, "who remember when Indiana was young in statehood. There are a few of us, however, who remember talking to granddad, Si, Will and Mose, and how they went on to say that Indiana, and especially right here in this Patoka valley, there could not possibly be any better and finer soil.

"Timber! Say, this last generation has never seen timber, and, therefore, cannot thrill at the sound of such a majestic word. Great towering white oaks, fed by rich deep soil, push their lofty crowns to the clouds; beautiful walnut, stately tulip poplars, hickory, ash and many others glorifying this beautiful country with the finest hardwood forest in the United States.

#### AND WHAT CROPS!

"And crops! Say, a farmer that did not get 30 to 40 bushels of wheat and 50 to 70 bushels of corn per acre considered himself a failure. There was plenty of fine stock roaming the green valleys, rich valleys

ribboned by sparkling streams feeding the clear-running Patoka river. No other community has ever been blessed with such rich natural resources.

"You are living in the same community now. It is the same on the map, some of the same family names are here, the same sun comes and goes each day, everything the same except natural surface resources GONE. All the big timber is cut, much uselessly; hills barren and eroded; streams polluted and clogged with mud which has come down off the hillside taking a toll so stark in its silent, relentless job of destruction that most of the beautiful countryside mentioned above is a shambles of poverty grass, broom sage and scrub sassafras—a sure sign of a declining farming community."

When the Winslow CCC camp was first established, Hammond points out, it was for the purpose of erosion control.

"On April 25, 1935," he said, "the camp was changed to a state forest camp. Instead of doing work on private farms as before, the work now is centered on a few thousand acres of waste lands purchased by the state of Indiana.

#### REBUILD FOREST

"Scientific forestry methods as practiced by the United States Forest Service are being used in the Pike County State forest. All improvement cuttings, tree plantings, logging operations, saw milling, road building, and fire protection education are complying with regulations which will eventually be to the advantage of all concerned.

"It is the goal of the state forestry department to bring this state forest back as near as possible to the kind of forest it was a half-century ago. By demonstrational plantings and improvement areas it is hoped this state forest will be a place of beauty, recreation and interest."

More than 460 acres of trees have been planted in the state forest area, conifers, locust and walnuts being set out. The forest area now covers about 2,500 acres and land is being purchased from time to time to increase this acreage.

#### MANY TREES SET OUT

In the "spill banks," land where the huge coal stripping shovels have transformed verdant acres into ugly ridges barren of all vegetation, 261,000 trees have been set out. Trees

also have been planted on slightly eroded soil.

A portable sawmill cuts lumber for use in the erection of park buildings. These will include three principal buildings—the service building, barn and custodian's cottage—and a number of shelter houses. There also will be ovens and fireplaces scattered throughout the section given over to picnic grounds, and parking places will be provided. A fire tower will be maintained.

Trails are being built throughout the forest, two stone crushers operated by WPA labor at Boonville and Velpen supplying the crushed rock, transported to the forest by the CCC camp trucks.

Of the camp personnel, between 25 or 30 are employed in the development of the Scales Lake State forest at Boonville. About 90 men are employed in the Pike County State forest.

**J**UST northeast of Boonville, in an area ravaged by the shovels of strip mining companies, Scales Lake and State forest is becoming a place of beauty that is to delight

picnickers and nature lovers for generations to come.

The lake and forest are being developed on 500 acres of land donated to the state for recreational purposes by Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Scales of Boonville. Work on the project was begun in the spring of 1934.

A dam 600 long, with wings at either end that will be 300 feet long, already is impounding water. About 40 acres are covered by water now.

When the dam is completed, the lake will extend over an area of between 65 and 70 acres, Robert Macklin of Evansville, who is supervising the work, said.

#### WORK DONE BY CCC, WPA

Macklin is a junior foreman of the Winslow ECW camp, of which Don Hammond is superintendent. The Winslow camp, which is developing the vast Pike County State forest, has 25 men engaged on the Boonville project. Besides these CCC youths, there are 60 WPA laborers employed, Macklin said.

Under construction now is a road which will lead from the Folsomville highway to the dam and continue through to the other end of the property. Rock for the highway is being quarried by WPA men at the Phillips quarry near Lynnville. The road entrance will be about a half-mile out of Boonville.

In addition to the main road, there will be a foot trail leading from the dam over the "spill banks" to Boonville, a distance of about a mile and a half.

A fish hatchery is being maintained within the preserve, 10 raising ponds having been constructed, six of which already are in operation. They have been stocked with big- and small-mouthed bass, rock bass, bluegills and crappies. The other four ponds will be stocked soon. The big lake will be stocked also and will afford an excellent fishing resort for anglers.

#### MAY HAVE BATHING BEACH

Although plans are still indefinite, it is likely that a bathing beach of

about three acres will be prepared, with bathing houses. A parking place is to be built at the southeast corner of the dam, the center of the preserve, and a shelter house probably will be erected there.

Five hundred feet east of the dam, where the highway crosses a small creek that passes through the property, an ingot iron arch bridge is being built.

As a part of the reforestation program, between 125 and 130 acres were planted in trees, largely conifers. Besides this area, there is natural forest growth in between 50 and 60 acres. A tree nursery covers 30 acres.

#### MAINTAIN NURSERY

From this nursery, in which more than a year ago one and a half tons of black locust seed were planted by the Boonville CCC camp, now discontinued, many small trees have been shipped this year. Three million trees were sent to Tennessee. The nursery is being tended by the men on the Scales project.

The forest will serve also as a bird and game sanctuary. A number of pheasants were released there in recent years, and this year at least a score of pheasants were hatched. Quail and other wild life will be protected, and deer probably will be released within the area.

**A** MILE of broad, winding highway leads from U. S. 41 between Henderson, Ky., and the Ohio river bridge into the depths of a heavily wooded section. This wooded area, covering 325 acres, is Audubon State park.

The park, where development still is in progress, is named for John James Audubon, who a century ago roamed these woodlands, making pictures of birds and observing their habits. Through Audubon, and from these very acres, the world gained much invaluable bird lore.

The mile-long highway, which leads to the central picnic ground, is being covered with crushed rock, and by fall will be in excellent condition for traffic. The heavy, fine dust that now lies on the highway robs visitors of some of their pleasure in driving to the beautiful places within the preserve.

#### THOUSANDS VISIT PARK

Despite the discomfort of travel over the dusty road, the park already is attracting thousands of visitors, Roy C. Van Drew, supervisor of the project, which is being developed under the National Park Service. Each Sunday between 800 and 1,000 persons visit the park.

More than five miles of winding foot trails lead through the park, along which are small rustic shelters known as trail site shelters. One of the trails leads to the observation tower, a 50-foot structure, that stands on the highest eminence and from which may be seen a panorama of great beauty, overlooking the broad Ohio river. The observation platform is 290 feet above the lower water mark of the Ohio.

#### LARGE SHELTER HOUSE

The main shelter house, which stands near the well-landscaped parking area which has room for 250 automobiles, is 30x60 feet in dimension and has tables and chairs for

use of picnickers. At each end of the room is a large fireplace. Here and there throughout the picnic area are 40 ovens. Besides the road building, work is under way on the construction of a custodian's house and service building. All the work of development has been done by CCC labor.

In addition to this, Van Drew said, the WPA is building a museum which is expected to house an authentic Audubon collection. This work was recently begun.

At the entrance to the park, which is not far from the Evansville-Henderson bridge, will be some sort of entrance gate, not yet designed. A small "contact station" will stand there for guidance of visitors.

**N**OT many miles from the Nancy Hanks Lincoln park is the little village of Santa Claus, which has become world known as a Christmas mailing center. Mail is shipped in from all corners of the globe for remailing with the "Santa Claus" postmark.

Exploiting this little town, with motives both commercial and philanthropic, certain business men are engaged in the development of two enterprises, the building of a park and the construction of a "village" with houses of a design intended to strike childhood fancy.

#### ERECT STATUE OF SANTA

Last Christmas there was dedicated in Santa Claus park by Santa Claus, Inc., a statue of the Yuletide saint, a granite figure 22 feet high, which stands on a knoll in the center of a 32-acre park. The park is being

developed by Carl A. Barrett of Chicago, formerly of New Harmony, for "the children of the world."

Besides the statue, the park has a wishing well, totem pole, "Christmas Tree Lane," and a rock garden in a hole said to have been caused by a meteor. Work is under way this summer on a dam, which will impound enough water for a lake covering five to seven acres.

A grove in the park has been cleared of underbrush and beautified, making an ideal outing spot.

#### MANY VISIT PARK

Although a comparatively new project, the park is being visited by hundreds of persons from all over the country who have heard of the village with the Christmas name and of the unique park.

This summer the roadway leading from the entrance to the statue has been surfaced with crushed rock. At the entrance it is planned to build a gateway. Directly inside the gateway will be a structure like a medieval castle, with a high tower. In a plaza before the tower will stand a tall flagpole.

The other concern interested in development in Santa Claus is known as Santa Claus of Santa Claus, Inc. This company, which also had its formal dedication last Christmas, has in a plot at the other end of town a "candy house," fashioned of brick with fairy tale architecture. Although this corporation is not actively engaged in construction this summer, it plans to build a number of other such houses in keeping with the Santa Claus legend.

# Southwestern Indiana History Society Has Been Discontinued

**A** **ANNOUNCEMENT** has been made in the new issue of the "Indiana History Bulletin," just published, that the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society has been discontinued.

Mrs. John L. Sanders, Evansville, president, and executive board member announced in the bulletin they had decided the work of the society could best be carried on by other agencies.

Papers of the society have been presented to the Evansville Public Library, which will continue to be the most available depository of the books and papers in which the society was interested.

The bulletin explains: "The Evansville Society of Fine Arts and History has developed into an active and substantial institution with every promise of permanence and expansion. It has become the center of historical and museum interest in the 'Pocket.' Several of the other local organizations in the counties constituting the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society—Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Posey, Gibson, Pike, Dubois and Knox—have been increasing their activities, thus covering the ground of the former society."

Quarterly meetings of the society were discontinued not long after the death of John E. Iglehart, who was its principal founder.

**B****ETWEEN** its organization in 1929 and its discontinuance in March, 1939, the society filled a large place in the historical program of the state.

Its annual meetings in Evansville in the winter and its summer and fall meetings at different places in the district were attended by large numbers, at times larger than the number attending the Indiana History Conference at Indianapolis.

Many of the papers presented at the meetings were published in the "Indiana History Bulletin," a number of the bulletins being devoted to the "Proceedings of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society."

The last such bulletin, No. 8, Volume 11, issued in May, 1934, was in Mr. Iglehart's honor.

In addition to a short account of the activities of the society between 1929, when the last previous "Proceedings" were published, and 1933, it contained an article upon which Mr. Iglehart had been working at the time of his death, "Standards and Subjects of Historical Society Work."

The contribution of the society to "The Lincoln Inquiry" has been summarized by Mrs. Bess V. Ehrmann of Rockport in her recent

book, "The Missing Chapter in the Life of Abraham Lincoln."

**O****FFICERS** of the society, during the last six years, have been: Mrs. Sanders, president; Laura M. Wright, Rockport, vice president; Mrs. Harry Potter, Princeton, secretary; Mrs. Herbert Pitton, Mt. Vernon, treasurer.

The executive board has included, in addition to the officers, George Honig, Rockport, treasurer from 1920 to 1932, at which time he resigned; Mrs. Bess V. Ehrmann, Rockport; Charles E. Schrieber, Tell City; Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mt. Vernon; Fanny McCulla, Boonville; Mary Fretageot, New Harmony; Robert Archer Woods, Princeton; Mrs. George Clifford and Emily Page, Evansville.

Mrs. Harold K. Forsythe of Newburgh has been a board member the past year, and William L. Barker of Boonville was a member until his death two years ago. The late Mrs. Albion Fellowes Bacon of Evansville was also an active member.

The editing committee included Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mt. Vernon, Mrs. George Clifford, Evansville, and Mrs. Bess Ehrmann, Rockport.



LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1939.

# Spencer County Is Peopled With Relatives of Washington

## Early Family Stories Recalled

By MONTE M. KATTERJOHN.

Dale, Ind., Feb. 18.—More than just plowing up a glass hatchet, souvenir of the World's Fair of 1893, bearing in molded bas-relief a likeness of George Washington, and on the other side the inscription "The Father of His Country," Steve Bennett's recent find near Rockport, Ind., unearthed the further fact that the Spencer County "Lincoln Country" is peopled with the living descendants of the family of the first President of the United States.

Throughout the land of Lin-



Elmer Leathco and his daughter, Margarie.  
(Grandson and great-granddaughter of Joseph Leathco.)

coln's neighbors, side by side live many of Washington's kin. They unite with the folk who have inherited the habit of calling Lincoln "Uncle Abe," and refreshen the Hoosier spirit of Americanism in support of the Constitution.

### Among Scores of Descendants.

Among the score of Indiana families of a wide area, Dale to Evansville to Chicago, who are blood descendants of William Ball, brother of Mary Ball Washington, mother of the boy who cut down the cherry tree, are the Leathcos, Medcalfs, Barkers, McGlothlins, Hensleys, Klaziers, Clarks and Cisneys.

Their forebears endured the bitter days of Valley Forge with Washington; their Hoosier neighbors loaned Lincoln books on law and history, and intermarried later with relatives of the founder of the American Republic.

William Ball of near Wakefield, Va., was George Washington's uncle.

His daughter, Lavinia, eloped with Larkins L. Leathco, overseer of the Ball plantation when its vast slave-tended acres occupied the present site of the City of Washington, D. C. Their first son, Joseph Leathco, was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1796 during President Washington's second term and when the capital was at Philadelphia.

### Reluctant To Speak.

The Indiana descendants of Joseph Leathco have been reluctant to speak of their kinship with the mother of President Washington, though Joseph Leathco's mother was a blood cousin to America's first great National hero.

Joseph Leathco, who lived to be 96, has two living daughters, Mrs. Ella McGlothlin, Dale, Ind., and Mrs. Frona Barker, Chicago,

## Glass Hatchet Found Near Dale

Ill., also seven grandchildren and a number of great-grandchildren, all living in Dale.

Jack Klazier, a great-grandson, is a resident of Evansville; Donald Medcalf, Geraldine Clark and Elsie Clark, great-grandchildren, have many friends in both Evansville and Louisville, Ky. Elmer Leathco and his daughter, Margarie, the most direct in the line, reside in the State of Washington.

The glass hatchet plowed up by Farmer Bennett brought for-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)



Peggy Daun Hensley, a great-granddaughter of Joseph Leathco.



(Continued from First Page.)

ward the story of their heritage from the patriot-exemplar on his mother's side. The glass souvenir long was cherished by the family of Mrs. Frona Leathco Barker, and was brought to her almost a half century ago by a bride and groom who spent their honeymoon at the Chicago World's Fair. They knew of Frona Leathco's hobby of collecting endearing relics associated with the reverent name of Washington. These friends of Mrs. Barker's afterward lived on the present site of the Bennett farm when the glass hatchet was restored to their children.

#### Birthday Recalled.

Evidently lost by the little ones while playing, its rediscovery caused historians of Dale to recall a happy birthday gathering of eighteen years ago, when 79-year-old Mrs. James Allen Medcalf (sister of Mrs. Barker and Mrs. McGlothlin) told for the first time in many years, the story of her heritage.

Its pressed flower fragrance reaches back to the Colonial days of Lord Raleigh and the pride of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Through many more recent years it was kept locked in Mrs. Frances Leathco Medcalf's heart, "after neighbors smirked when I once said 'George Washington is one of my ancestors,'" she admitted during her lifetime.

Neither she nor her relatives ever were sufficiently comfortable, financially, to become members of lineage groups that foster enduring records. They have been humble, Lincolnesque folk of the Virginia-born Nancy Hanks Lincoln mold.

#### Harrison Relatives Here.

Dale is the very heart-beat of their wholesome breed, but through its area has flowed many others who once claimed to have either known Tom Lincoln and his son, Abraham, or to be kin-folk of the English-born Lincolns that bred him. Even President Harrison has relatives here.

Some were ridiculed. During the gay nineties that turned into the prosperous nineteen hundreds a few families openly were laughed at for pretensions to greatness through presidential lineage.

S. Grant Johnson, local historian and collector, says there was a time when those who declared they were of the blood of George Washington's family caused the remark, "Oh, so you have a President in your family, too."

He recalls that "dear old Mrs. Medcalf was greatly upset when her story appeared in the local weekly paper of October 28, 1921. She feared its publication might against start cruel tongues to wagging."

Mr. Johnson now permits a copy of Mrs. Medcalf's account of her lineage "just as she related it to a group of birthday friends concerning her relation to the family of George Washington and his mother" to be published.



Lillian Cisney, granddaughter of Joseph Leathco.

a territory when he was President.

"His influence was direct and specific in the development of this State," remarks Admir Medcalf, a grandson of Joseph Leathco, and fourth cousin in lineal descent of President Washington.

Quoting from a letter written to Richard Henry Lee, President of the Continental Congress, Mr. Medcalf says that Washington suggested, three years before he became President, a survey of the country north of the Ohio River for the purpose of establishing lines of communication throughout the Indian wilderness.

#### Urged Exploration.

Washington's vision of the future growth of the Nation caused him to urge "exploration and a complete and perfect map of the country, at least as far Westerly as the Miamis running into the Ohio (River), and the Maumet running into Lake Erie, and see how the waters of these communicate with the St. Joseph, which empties into Lake Michigan, for I cannot forebear observing that the Miami Village (now Fort Wayne) points to an important post for the Union," wrote Washington to the Continental Congress.

When he became President in 1789 his interest in the Western areas increased. After his death in 1799 others shaped his vision.

But his earlier concern for the Western lands began in the breaking up of the power of Indian tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1793. It effected the dedication one year later of Fort Wayne, Ind., October 22, 1783, and the fulfillment of Washington's dream of establishing "an important post for the Union" in territory which, "the more it is explored, the more it will rise in estimation."

A few presidential papers, of which the foregoing is a part, and the family records of the Leathcos and Medcalfs, including all of their living descendants, link Indiana closely with the heart and blood of George Washington, Father of His Country.

#### Kidnaped By Indians.

"My grandfather, Larkins L. Leathco and his brother, Joseph Leathco, were kidnaped by the Indians while at play near their home on the Potomac River," said the 79-year-old lady to the Sunday afternoon group of sisters, relatives and friends who had prepared a birthday feast at her home.

"The Leathco boys were held prisoners by the Indians for a number of years, yet were treated as friends despite their several attempts at escape. They always were overtaken and brought back to the Indian village. Finally Larkins did get away, though the younger brother, Joseph, again was captured, and Larkins was compelled to leave him behind. Nothing more of Joe, my father's namesake, was ever heard again," said Mrs. Metcalf.

"Larkins Leathco was then about 21 years of age, and shortly became employed by William Ball, brother of that estimable lady Mary Ball. Che became Augustine Washington's second wife, and the mother of President Washington. William Ball's great plantation then included all that is now the Nation's capital. As a helper on the plantation Larkins met and fell in love with Lavinia Ball, the lovely young daughter of his employer. Their courtship was married on semi-secretly, at least to her father.

#### Eloped To North Carolina.

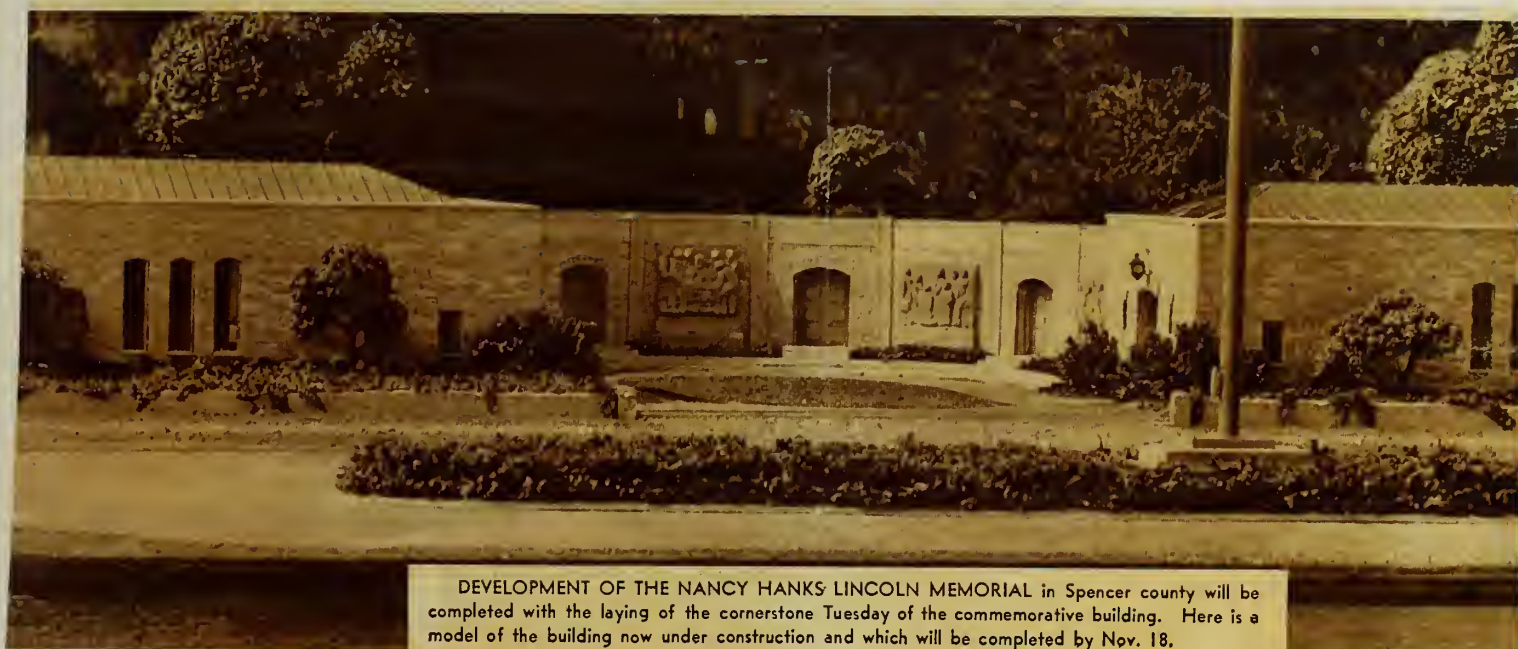
"Their elopement to North Carolina and marriage followed, with Lavinia's father unable to locate them for several years. Leasing his estate to the new Government for a hundred years, he secured funds with which to search for his child. After visits to the several frontiers, Mr. Ball found them living on a farm in a wild region of North Carolina. He decided, because of his love for his little grandson, the second Joseph Leathco, to make his home near his daughter.

"Larkins Leathco named his first son Joseph in memory of his brother, whom he hoped still was alive somewhere among the Indian tribes. Joseph Leathco, the second, became my father," said Mrs. Medcalf, explaining that before her marriage to Henry Medcalf her name was Frances Leathco. Upon her first husband's death she married his cousin, James Allen Medcalf. Both were descendants of veterans of the Revolution.

She further related that she was one of eleven children (two sons and nine daughters) born to Joseph Leathco and his wife, Eunice Mariah Roetana, whom he married in Raleigh, N. C.

#### Migrated From Kentucky.

Joseph Leathco, grandson of William Ball, died here June 22, 1892. During his last thirty-six years he was a resident of Dale, Ind., where he settled in 1856, a migrant from Kentucky at the age of 60. His living Hoosier descendants not only have carefully gathered through many years, all information concerning Gen. George Washington's family, but of his plans for the mid-Western country, though Indiana was still



DEVELOPMENT OF THE NANCY HANKS LINCOLN MEMORIAL in Spencer county will be completed with the laying of the cornerstone Tuesday of the commemorative building. Here is a model of the building now under construction and which will be completed by Nov. 18.

Indianapolis Star - May 18, 1941



# "Aunt Emma" Watkins, Indiana Friend Of Jim Farley, Dies In Lincoln at 77

1940

Lincoln, Ind., Jan. 2.—(Special)  
—"Aunt Emma" Watkins, 77 years old, prominent Lincoln resident and friend of James A. Farley, former Cabinet member and Democratic national chairman, died here this morning after three years of illness.

Everett C. Watkins, Washington correspondent of The Indianapolis Star, is one of several surviving nephews and nieces.

A message from Mr. Farley to Miss Doris Howard, a niece of Mrs. Watkins, expressed his condolences.

Five years ago Mr. Farley, as postmaster general, abolished the Lincoln Post Office, which then consisted of 25 empty, dusty lock boxes on a grocery counter. But Aunt Emma, lifelong resident of the village, appealed, through her newspaper nephew, whose birthplace was Lincoln, to "save the post office."

## Public Debate Center.

Argument was made that the Lincoln post office, established in 1856, was the hamlet's only debating place, the barber shop being open only one afternoon a week, and that the citizens insisted on discussing the problems of the nation every day of the year. Heeding these appeals, Mr. Farley rescinded the order abolishing the office. Mrs. Nora Kitchell, now living at nearby Logansport, was postmistress at that time.

Aunt Emma was so pleased with Mr. Farley's act in sparing the post office that she inspired celebration of "Jim Farley day." Lincoln has 75 citizens, but 1,000 visitors, who brought along two bands, helped to erect a Jim Farley flagpole, provided by Republican and Democratic precinct committees of the township, and in dedicating a large sign, still standing today, that read: "Lincoln Post Office. Thanks to Jim Farley."

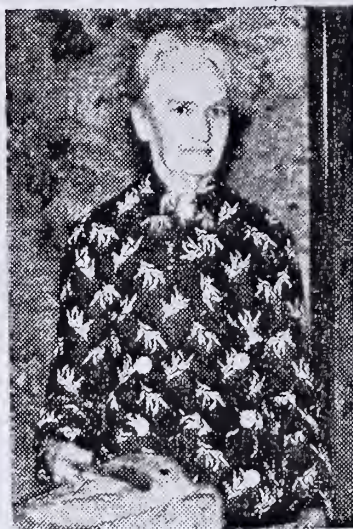
## Sends Invalid Messages.

Two years ago last May Mr. Farley visited Lincoln to meet Aunt Emma. They became great friends, though Aunt Emma was always an ardent Republican. During Mrs. Watkins's illness he frequently sent her messages of cheer.

Mr. Farley, in writing his book, "Battle of the Ballots," devoted a chapter to "Aunt Emma."

Mrs. Watkins received national attention through newspapers and the Farley book, and letters came to her from every state in the Union. Numerous newspapers wrote editorials about her.

The Congressional Record of Aug. 26, 1935, thanks to Representative Louis Ludlow, carried the correspondence with Mr. Farley relative to "saving the post office."



MRS. EMMA WATKINS.

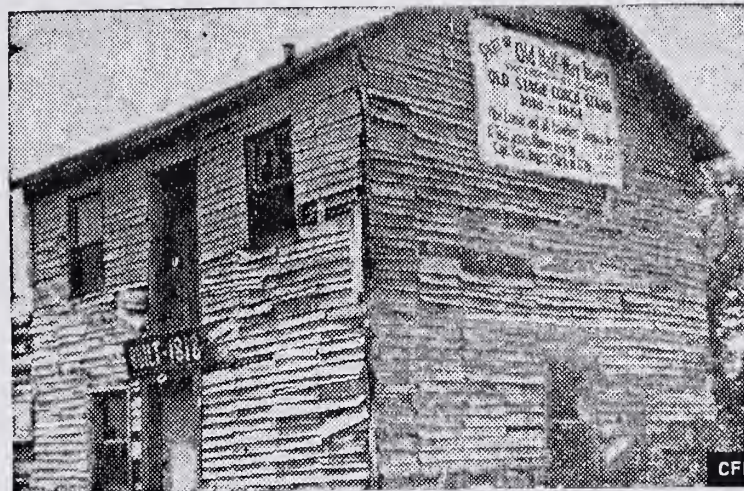
Survivors include a sister-in-law, Mrs. O. L. Watkins of Marion, and five nieces, Mrs. John Marshall of Kokomo, Miss Howard, Mrs. Hugh Corkle of Flora and Mrs. John H. McClellan and Mrs. James G. Carey of Marion.

Following funeral rites Saturday afternoon burial will be made in the cemetery at nearby Galveston.

Mrs. Watkins was the widow of A. P. Watkins, a grain elevator operator who died in 1921.



## Historic Building *July 26, 1960*



*Photo by C. H. Neff*  
**HALFWAY TAVERN**, used by Abraham Lincoln, in the late 50's is still in use and at present the building is for rent. The Tavern was halfway between Vincennes and St. Louis, and all stage coaches using this route stopped there. C. H. Neff is the present owner—acquired it in 1897. As it now stands it is only part of the original structure and needs some repair.



# Corydon Capitol-

## FOUNDATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

**L**YING in a pleasant valley surrounded by wooded hills, the Corydon of 1811 was a Virginian village in many ways. For a new settlement in the "far west," it was easy-going, small, and very old-fashioned. Quite typically, it was named "Corydon" by Governor William Henry Harrison, after the hero of "The Pastoral Elegy," and with its calm demeanor represented everything opposite to Madison's metropolitan ambitions and Vincennes' cosmopolitan airs, preferring to flourish quietly on the Harrison county landscape in contentment and good humor.

Its people were fairly young and self-sufficient folk, interested in their work and play. For amusement they went to the old Capitol Hotel to watch the boys pitch horseshoes or race each other. They had their choirs and religious meetings; the debating society queried the comparative virtues of men and women—the conclusion to which was never printed.

Militia musters were colorful occasions affording an opportunity for the men to get together and discuss the issues of the day. In their bright blue, double-breasted coats with three rows of yellow buttons, they lounged at ease in the shady square and spoke of Vincennes politics, Governor Harrison, and the possibilities of statehood.

Dennis Pennington's hammering stone masons could be heard all over town as the rough blue limestone walls of Harrison county's courthouse took shape. The price of that courthouse had long been an issue of discussion in Corydon, for it was to cost \$3,000, a frightening

amount when one considered that other county courthouses were being built for as little as \$500.

It was true that Pennington was a good mason; that John Smith, the carpenter, knew his work and did it well;

were discussing the removal of the territorial capital from Vincennes as a means of lessening Harrison's prestige and influence.

Early in 1811, the Indiana Assembly in Vincennes had petitioned Congress for statehood. The response was not favorable. Later in that same session a bill was passed by the territorial legislature to move the capital to Madison. Harrison vetoed the measure.

When the next legislative session met in February, 1813, Harrison had left the territory to take command of a regiment in the war against the British and Indians. Jonathan Jennings, territorial delegate since 1809 and leader of the statehood movement, immediately stormed Secretary John Gibson with a series of bills petitioning the removal of the capital to the east. Forcing the issue to a draw, the legislators proposed six eastern towns, all significantly located in the heart of Jennings' bailiwick, before "compromising" on Corydon, in Harrison county.

The formal transfer date was May 1, 1813, with the first assembly meeting in Corydon called for December of the same year. At the last minute, a resolution was adopted, providing that the change of capital

should not be construed to affect the residence of the governor or secretary. When the legislature met at Corydon in December of 1813, they were allowed the use of the Harrison county courthouse, that same building which had been built by Dennis Pennington and John Smith.

Although established in Corydon, the legislators were still dissatisfied with this

(Continued on Page 22)



But as the men of Corydon lounged under the trees of the town square discussing the strong political following enjoyed by Governor Harrison in Vincennes, the eastern Indiana legislators



# THE ECONOMICS OF LAKES

**M**OST of the natural lakes of Indiana are located in farming communities but a few of them have towns, villages or hamlets on their shores.

Studies have been made of each of the twenty-six lakes featured in this report, showing just what each contributes financially in taxes to the political unit in which it is located. The aggregate assessed valuation for 1948 for the twenty-six lakes, combining lots, metes and bounds lands and improvements, is \$14,282,090. The summarized tabulation covering assessed valuation for the twenty-six lakes covered in this report is inserted as a matter of general information.

Details as to valuations at each lake and the relation to the total valuation of the township in which the lake is located are noted under the section devoted to that lake which will appear in following issues of OUTDOOR INDIANA.

Studies have also been made of a few typical lakes and communities, showing the methods and time elements involved in the growth of the valuations. An example is Thorncreek township in Whitley county. The growth of the assessed valuation in the properties around all the lakes in this township are shown in the three tables which follow. The three

lakes, Shriner, Cedar and Round, which form the Tri-Lakes, are treated as a unit. The figures noted opposite the dates are the assessed valuations of real estate and improvements around each lake. The percentage of growth of each valuation from that of the preceding year is noted to the right of the later valuation in each case.

In 1945, these three groups of lakes had a total assessed valuation of \$324,200 for lands and improvements compared to \$1,294,450 for all lands, lots and improvements in Thorncreek township of Whitley county. In this instance, the lake properties paid 25 per cent of the total township property taxes.

In 1948, this same group of lakes had a total assessed valuation of \$310,450, while that for the township was \$1,385,-

580, resulting in the lake properties paying 22.4 per cent of the total township property tax during the current tax year of 1949.

In Steuben county, the growth of the assessed valuation of Lake George and of Jamestown township in which it is located were compared. The following tabulation of assessed valuations of lands, lots and improvements show the relation of the assessed values of properties around the lake (values in Michigan are not included) to those of the entire township of twenty-four sections of land. This latter valuation includes the properties at several other lakes such as Hog Lake, most of Jimerson Lake, the north half of Lake James, Snow Lake, Otter Lake, Marsh Lake and Failing Lake. Several of these lakes have only

	Tri-Lakes	% Increase	Loon Lake	% Increase	Crooked Lake	% Increase
1900 .....	\$ 14,870	.....	\$ 620	.....	\$ 2,310	.....
1910 .....	17,510	17.8	730	17.8	3,435	48.7
1920 .....	74,470	323.0	2,680	308.0	17,240	402.0
1930 .....	203,050	173.0	7,940	196.0	19,570	13.5
1940 .....	256,740	25.9	6,850	13.7 loss	20,980	7.2
1945 .....	294,020	14.5	7,800	7.2	22,380	6.7
1948 .....	291,270	.9 loss	5,640	6.7 loss	13,540	39.6 loss





# Spencer County Maps Memorial Project

## Reforestation Planned for 72-Acre Park

ONCE again, the people of Indiana are stepping forward to offer assistance in the reforestation and conservation of our natural resources.

Citizens of Spencer county have taken a positive step in this program by sponsoring a memorial forest association which allocates some 72 acres in the northeastern edge of that county to the growth and maintenance of desirable timberland. Plans include reforestation, management of present timber, recreation, the excavation and clearing of a lake for fishing and the erection of a memorial to the war dead of Spencer county.

Incorporated in 1949, the Spencer County Memorial Forest Association has procured the 72 acres near historic Anderson River and Huffman's Mill, selected picnic and camping areas, and is currently laying out a network of trails over the wooded hills.

According to tentative plans, the memorial structure itself will be erected as a tower of native sandstone designed to grow with the forest. Of circular construction, it will surmount the edge of the highest hill on the property, providing a commanding view of the Spencer county hill country. Stones for the tower will be added year by year from Spencer county quarries.

Membership in the memorial association includes Kiwanis Clubs, churches, American Legion posts, Boy Scout troupes and 4-H units. Private individuals have also taken membership and offered funds for the reforestation and erection work.

Visitors to the proposed memorial forest will be asked to participate in the continual growth of the tower by adding two small stones to the enclosure within, removing one stone as a souvenir of their visit.

Although the membership is unrestricted, no dues or assessments are required of association members after payment of the initial membership fee. Subscriptions are open to anyone interested in the success of the project.

Officers and directors of the forest association are: Lewis Webb, president; James L. Hardesty, vice-president; Ray-



A portion of the Spencer country tract which is to be set aside as a memorial honoring war dead. Although much of the area has been cut over, members of the Spencer County Memorial Forest Association plan to reforest the entire section.

mond Vogel, secretary; D. R. Brooner, treasurer; and Rev. Bertrand Gilles, director.

Although the land set aside to commemorate Spencer county's war dead has been heavily cut over, much young and desirable timber remains. Further plantings will be developed in a reforestation project closely matching the program underwritten by the Classified Forest Act.

Indiana's tree cover is among the state's most valuable possessions, especially when you stop to consider that the Hoosier state produces some of the best hardwood timber in the world. Foreign countries have long recognized Indiana's white oak as the world's finest.

The Indiana Department of Conservation today is looking to an expanded forestry program aimed at restoration of

thousands of acres of submarginal soil through the planting and perpetuation of natural tree cover. Since state forest areas alone do not make up that program, memorial forest associations, as well as individual landowners, provide our state with much-needed timber stands. Owners of classified woodland, in return for observing good forestry practices, are granted a uniform tax assessment of only \$1.00 per acre on land entered under the Classified Forests Act.

Although somewhat similar to the Whitewater Memorial Park project inaugurated several years ago, the Spencer county memorial differs in that it is directed by an independent association of Spencer county citizens whose aim is to dedicate a living monument to the war dead of their community.





One of the housekeeping cabins at McCormick's Creek State Park. Constructed of oak veneer, each cabin accommodates from four to six persons.

## State Parks Ready For Season Opening

HAVING undergone a thorough spring housecleaning and sprucing up together with getting an overhauling insofar as any structural defects are concerned, Indiana's fifteen state park properties soon will be opened to receive the more than 1,500,000 visitors who pass through the gates during the summer season.

Six state parks remain open on a year-'round basis. They are Potawatomi Inn, Pokagon State Park, near Angola; Canyon Inn, McCormick's Creek State Park, near Spencer; Spring Mill Inn, Spring Mill State Park, Mitchell; Clifty Inn, Clifty Falls State Park, Madison; Turkey Run Inn, Turkey Run State Park, Marshall, Ind., and Muscatatuck Inn, Muscatatuck State Park, North Vernon.

This past winter the year-'round hotels have enjoyed a most successful season. The facilities afforded those who desired to spend a quiet week-end amid the stately forests of the state parks attracted droves of city folk who wished to get away from the clatter of the metropolitan centers.

Indiana's many memorials also expect to receive thousands of visitors with the advent of spring. Even during the winter months hordes of visitors pass through the historic sites.

In the not too far distant future the state plans formal opening of one of the latest additions to its recreational spots, Whitewater Memorial State Park in the

southeastern part of Indiana. At present work is progressing rapidly on the construction of a dam which will hold captive a huge artificial lake in a natural surrounding of hills and bluffs. No hotel as yet is planned but the Indiana Department of Conservation hopes some day such an edifice may be built.

In order to meet the increased demand for family housekeeping cabins in Indiana State Parks, the Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters has erected three new cabins at McCormick's Creek State Park near Spencer, Indiana.

Capable of accommodating from four to six persons, these cabins consist of a living-room, a small bedroom, and a lavatory. An apartment size electric utility unit containing a sink, refrigerator and combination stove and oven allows additional space in the kitchen.

The construction of these three cabins increases the housekeeping facilities at McCormick's Creek State Park by one-third. All such cabins are rented on a week-to-week basis and reservations may be made in advance by writing the Park Superintendent at McCormick's Creek State Park.

In addition to housekeeping cabin facilities, tent and trailer areas also provide the Hoosier vacationer with space in which to set up a "home away from home," and park inns offer the complete vacation accommodations at standard American plan rates. Reservations at park inns may be made by addressing the reservation clerk at the inn selected at least 60 days in advance.

Before November rolls around at least 300,000 families will have visited their state parks for at least a one-day outing. Comparative figures on the attendance at state parks during the last three years show that state park attendance has climbed steadily, serving more than one and one-half million people during 1949.

## Corydon Capitol—Foundation of State Government

(Continued from Page 7)

middle-western location and further bills were introduced to remove it to Jeffersonville, to Madison, and to Salem. In each case the measures were overridden by a close margin.

By 1815 the territory had the necessary population of 60,000 requisite for statehood and a petition to Congress was acted upon by passage of an act enabling the Indiana Territory to elect delegates to frame a constitution.

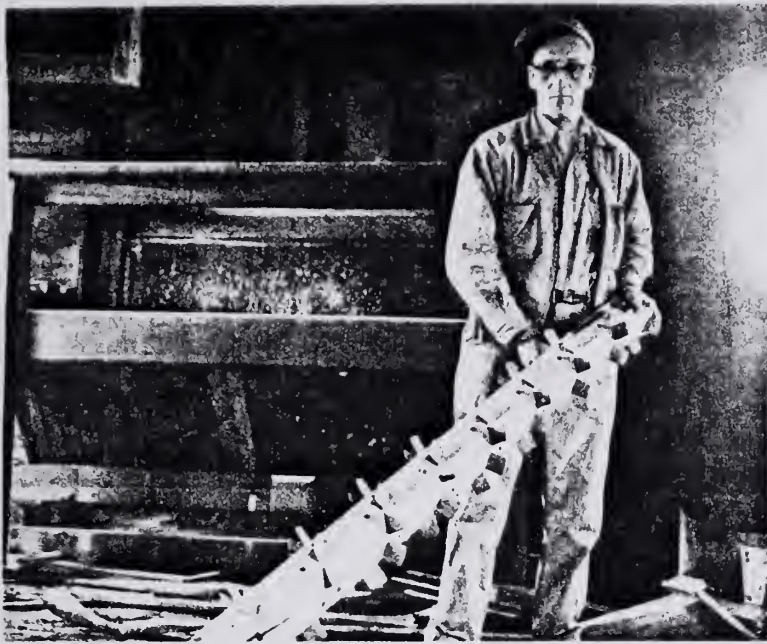
The constitution provided that Corydon should remain the capital until 1825, thus ending further attempts to move it prior to that time. In turn, the Harrison County Court, meeting in special session in June, 1816, ordered that the courthouse be tendered to the new state government for use as a Statehouse so long as Corydon remained the seat of government.

Fortunately, the need for office space was not great, for the box-like courthouse-statehouse of Corydon had no great capacity. The first floor was one large room, a convention room for the twelve territorial representatives. In the upper floor, which is divided into two rooms separated by a narrow hallway running east and west, the five members of the territorial legislative council and the supreme court judges held session.

It was in August of 1816 that Jonathan Jennings strode into that plain two-storied structure as governor of the State of Indiana.

As settlers poured into the new state, Corydon could not hope to remain the seat of government for very long. It was too far south, and when the central and northern portions of the state were settled, their representatives in the Assembly petitioned, much as the eastern delegates had earlier, that a permanent capital be established in lands to be later acquired from the Indians. The request was granted, and in 1820, when the Delaware Indian land to the north was opened to settlement, commissioners were appointed by the governor to select a site for a permanent capital.





Courier-Journal Photos by James N. Keen

Herman Gadlage, who runs the feed store in the old mill, holds an old worm gear that fed grain to the mill.

# Jasper's Mill

**It stands on the site of a mill  
Abe Lincoln used to patronize**

**T**HERE'S an old flour mill on the Patoka River near Jasper, Ind., that has been in the Eckert family for more than a century. It stands on the same site where stood a grist mill to which Abraham Lincoln brought his meal to be ground.

Thomas Evans built the first mill in 1817; and sold it to the Enlow brothers, who owned it when Lincoln was a customer. It changed hands a couple of more times, and in 1847 Francis Xavier Eckert bought it. Two of his granddaughters still own it. Eckert put up the new flour mill to replace the old grist mill, but it no longer runs. A feed store now occupies the building.

VESTA COX



Roman Gadlage, brother of Herman, points out where the original grist mill stood on the banks of the Patoka.

*Forrestal Writing Jan 1911 7-20-11*



# THIS IS YOUR MAP OF THE **TRAILS** IN **LINCOLN** **STATE PARK** LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA

**LINCOLN STATE PARK**  
Established 1932  
Area, 1540.44 Acres  
On Ind. 162 and Ind. 345  
near Lincoln City

Lincoln State Park, which adjoins Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, offers visitors a chance to enjoy nature and out-of-door recreation against the historical background of Lincoln Memorial.

An artificial lake, stocked with game fish, covers approximately 25 acres. The lake at Lincoln State Park is well known throughout southern Indiana for its excellent fishing. Boats and docking facilities are available adjacent to the swimming beach. Popular hiking trails lead around the lake and to the nearby fire tower. Swimming facilities, boating, and picnicking are among the recreational features enjoyed at Lincoln State Park. Adjacent to the park is the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church built on the site of the early building in which the Lincoln family worshipped. In the church yard may be found the graves of Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, Lincoln's only sister, and other pioneer settlers.

Completed during 1950 was a modern group camp to accommodate 135 campers and leaders. Also completed is a new bathhouse, including public restrooms and a concession for park visitors.

Future developments include a modern campground and expanded parking facilities. Each year more and more Hoosiers seek relaxation amid the historic setting of Lincoln's boyhood.

Both Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial are located on Ind. 162 and Ind. 345 near Lincoln City, Indiana.

## **DESCRIPTION OF TRAILS**

### **TRAIL OF HISTORIC STONES**

Begins near cabin site and ends near Begleiter.

1. From Lincoln's Birthplace — Hodgenville, Kentucky.
2. Original Marker of Lincoln Cabin Site — Lincoln City, Indiana.
3. From Foundation of Store Where Lincoln Clerk — Jonesboro, Indiana.

### **STAY ON MARKED TRAILS**

4. From Foundation of "Vincennes Sun" Where Lincoln First Saw a Printing Press.
5. From Foundation of Lincoln-Berry Store — New Salem, Ill.
6. Bricks From Mary Todd's Home — Lexington, Kentucky.
7. Stone From White House.
8. From Old U.S. Capitol — Where Lincoln Made His Second Inaugural Address.
9. From Andover College, Wash., D. C., Where Lincoln Wrote The Emancipation.
10. From Vicinity Where Lincoln Delivered The Gettysburg Address.
11. From House Where Lincoln Died — Opposite Ford's Theater — Washington, D. C.
12. From Lincoln's Tomb — Springfield, Illinois.

## **LAKE TRAILS**

Beginning on the road near the spillway, a foot trail leads off counter-clockwise around the lake. This trail borders the shore in many places where good views of the lake are to be had. Approximately mid-way around the lake, a spur trail leads up to the fire tower from which the hiker gets a panoramic view of the countryside. Another spur trail leads back to the lake trail and thence past the campground to the boat dock and bathhouse.

## **RATES SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

### **CHARGES AND FEES AT LINCOLN STATE PARK**

1. GATE ADMISSION — 12¢ per person; no charge under 8 years. 10¢ per automobile in addition.
2. CAMPGROUND — 50¢ per camp site per day. Includes water, tables and toilets. Wood furnished when available. Supervised youth groups 5¢ per person.
3. TRAILERS — 50¢ per camp site per day.
4. SWIMMING — Beach; No charge for swimming; 25¢ for bathhouse privileges every day.
5. GROUP CAMP — Short-term camping only. During June, July and August, minimum of \$77.50 per day plus 50¢ per person over capacity of 155 people, including campers and leaders. Minimum charge is 100% of camp capacity. Off-season use of dining hall, kitchen and recreation room \$10.00 per day. Winter use limited. Write Superintendent for details.
6. BOAT RENTAL — Weekdays, 25¢ per hour, \$1.50 per day. Sundays and holidays, 35¢ per hour, \$2.00 per day.

Receipts from admission and service charges are used to help defray the operation and maintenance costs of the parks.

## **THIS IS YOUR PARK**

All visitors are expected to observe the following rules which are designed to fulfill the purpose for which state parks were established, namely, to preserve a primitive landscape in its natural condition for the use and enjoyment of the people.

1. Do not injure or damage any structure, rock, tree, flower, bird or wild animal within the park. Do not gather limbs, brush or trees (either live or dead) for firewood! It must be allowed to remain to rebuild the natural humus.
2. Firearms are prohibited at all times.
3. Dogs must be kept on leash while in the park.
4. There shall be no vending or advertising without permission of the Department.
5. Camping sites are provided at a fee of fifty cents per car or tent for each 24 hours or fraction thereof. Organized youth groups under leadership, five cents per person.
6. Fires shall be built only in places provided. Visitors must put waste in receptacles provided for that purpose.
7. Motorists will observe speed limits as posted, and park in designated areas.
8. Bathing is limited to such places and times as designated by the Department.
9. Drinking water should be taken only from pumps, hydrants or fountains provided for that purpose. This water supply is tested regularly for purity.

CONSIDER THE RESULTS  
IF OTHER VISITORS  
USE THE PARK AS YOU DO



### **HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES**

Build fires only in designated places. Be sure that cigars or cigarettes are extinguished before they are thrown away. Break your match before you drop it. Report any violation of fire regulations to park officials at once.



Fire Is the Greatest Threat  
to Our Parks and Forests



YOU HAVE 17  
OTHER STATE PARKS,  
1 STATE RECREATION AREA,  
AND 14 STATE MEMORIALS—  
VISIT THEM!



## **THE INTELLIGENT USE OF LEISURE TIME**

This trail map is given to you with the compliments of the State of Indiana through its Department of Conservation in the hope that it will direct your attention to the primary purpose for which the state park system has been established.

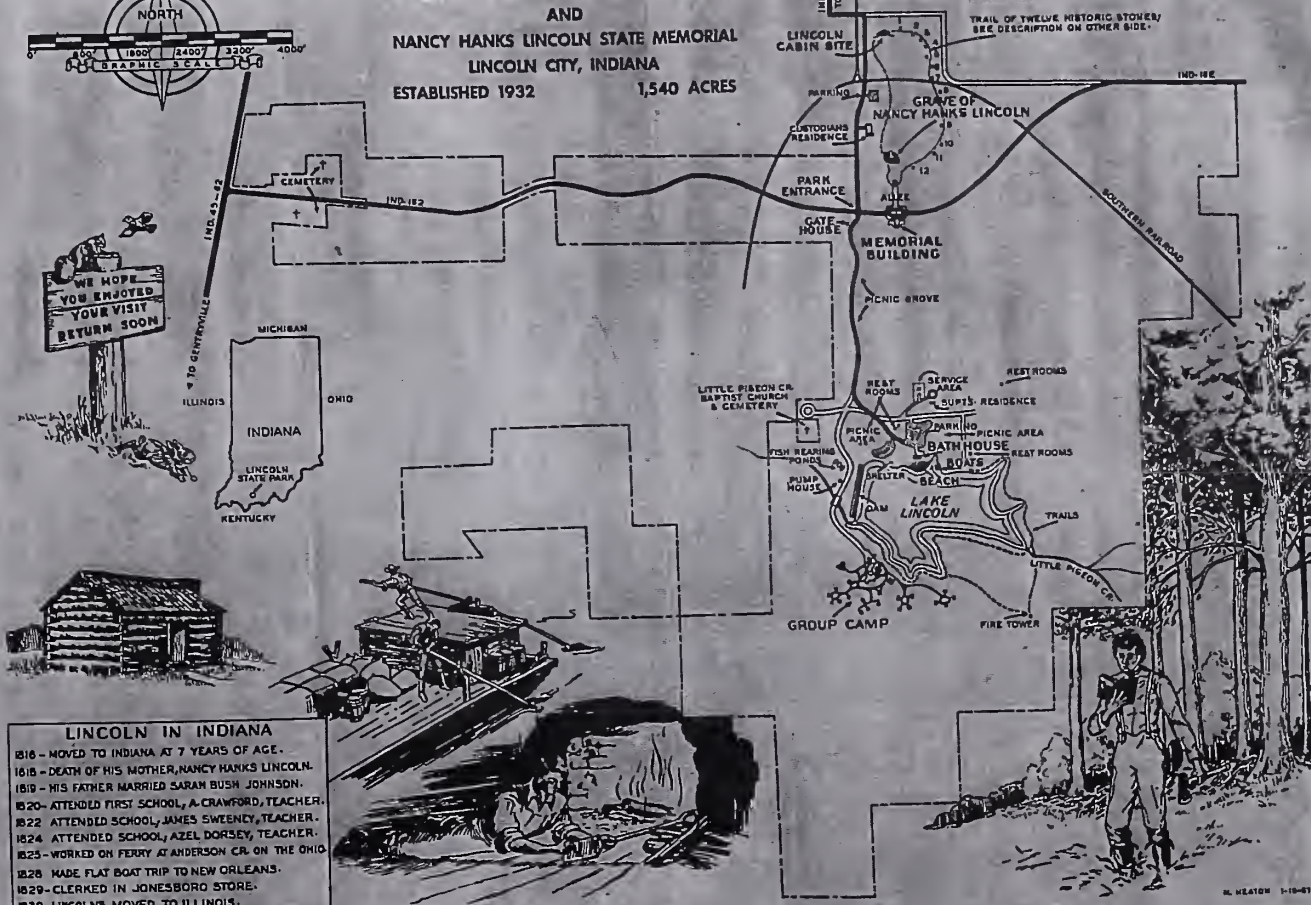
These recreational areas are parts of "original America," preserving for posterity typical primitive landscapes of scenic grandeur and rugged beauty.

Along the quiet trails through these reservations, it is to be expected that the average citizen will find release from the tension of his overcrowded daily existence; that the contact with nature will re-focus with a clearer lens his perspective on life's values and that he may here take counsel with himself to the end that his strength and confidence are renewed.

INDIANA DEPT. OF CONSERVATION  
Division of  
STATE PARKS, LANDS AND WATERS  
INDIANAPOLIS 9, INDIANA



# **LINCOLN STATE PARK** **AND** **NANCY HANKS LINCOLN STATE MEMORIAL** **LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA** **ESTABLISHED 1932 1,540 ACRES**



**LINCOLN IN INDIANA**  
 1816 - MOVED TO INDIANA AT 7 YEARS OF AGE.  
 1818 - DEATH OF HIS MOTHER, NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.  
 1819 - HIS FATHER MARRIED SARAH BUSH JOHNSON.  
 1820 - ATTENDED FIRST SCHOOL, A. CRAWFORD, TEACHER.  
 1822 - ATTENDED SCHOOL, JAMES SWEENEY, TEACHER.  
 1824 - ATTENDED SCHOOL, AZEL DORSEY, TEACHER.  
 1825 - WORKED ON FERRY AT ANDERSON CR. ON THE OHIO.  
 1826 - MADE FLAT BOAT TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS.  
 1829 - CLERKED IN JONESBORO STORE.  
 1830 - LINCOLNS MOVED TO ILLINOIS.



## *Lincoln Park In Spencer Under Study*

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)

—The possibility of establishing a national park or monument in Spencer County to honor Abraham Lincoln would be studied by the Interior Department under provisions of a bill to be introduced Thursday by Sen. R. Vance Hartke.

Hartke pointed out that Lincoln, whose 150th birthday anniversary will be observed Thursday, lived a fourth of his life in Spencer County. There the original Thomas Lincoln home covers 160 acres, including the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Parts of the home have been preserved, he noted.

But, said Hartke, the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial and the Lincoln State Park are "not adequate national tributes to the memory of the Great Emancipator in the state where he spent these formative years."

Most Lincoln scholars in Indiana share his view, the freshman Hoosier senator said.

ARCHITECTURE, HISTORY  
FOLKLORE  
ALONG THE  
**LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL**  
SPRINGFIELD, KY. TO SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



INDIANA JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
KENTUCKY YOUNG HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION  
COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS STUDENT HISTORIANS  
INDIANAPOLIS • FRANKFORT • SPRINGFIELD  
1970



ARCHITECTURE, History and Folklore  
Along the  
LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL  
Published By  
THE INDIANA JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
140 N. Senate  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
1971

Price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents

Edited By  
MARGARET ANN VARBLE  
SUSIE ORRAHOOD      KEN LEWIS

Cover Lettering, Mr. Mel Gray

SURVEY COMMITTEE

INDIANA

Chris Cline--Muncie  
Cindy Hewlett--Brownsburg  
David Leiter--Kokomo  
Alan Miller--Jasper  
Jackie Neeley--Greenville  
Jackie Shelato--Perrysville  
Michelle Unrue--Scipio  
Margaret Ann Varble--Vevay

KENTUCKY

Chris Black--Paducah  
Vickie Bozeman--Guthrie  
Susie Orrahood--Owensboro  
Nell Price II--Oil Springs

ILLINOIS Norris City--Omaha H.S.

Kathy Forrester  
Steve Jones  
Ken Lewis  
Nancy Short  
Sponsor, Ronald Gholson

Albert A. Hodge--IJHS Field Representative  
Pauline Montgomery--Indiana Historical Society  
Michael Westfall--IJHS Alumni Society

Co-Directors

Robert W. Montgomery--Indiana Junior Historical Society  
Lewis C. Woods, Jr.--Kentucky Young Historians Association  
Olive S. Foster--School Services, Illinois State Historical Library and Society

FRONT COVER: The Washington County Courthouse, Springfield, Kentucky, was selected to introduce this publication for three reasons. It is the oldest such structure still in use, having been erected in 1816. It is of architectural interest. And most significantly, it contains the marriage bond and minister's return of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks.

INSIDE BACK COVER: The railroad station in Springfield, Illinois from which Abraham Lincoln departed to assume the Presidency.

## INTRODUCTION

From Springfield, Kentucky, to Springfield, Illinois, the territory covered by the Thomas Lincoln family provided the cultural background for Abraham Lincoln. In the summer of 1970, in an unprecedented three-state project of high school students, the Indiana Junior Historical Society was joined by the Kentucky Young Historians Association and the Norris City-Omaha High School representing the State of Illinois' student historians in surveying the Lincoln Heritage territory.

The purpose was primarily to study and photograph types of architecture that would have been extant during the lifetimes of Thomas and Abraham Lincoln. In the course of the survey a wealth of history and folklore was obtained by the students. This publication is intended only as a brief summary of places and facts encountered. It is not to be considered in any way as a complete study.

This booklet is a part of the Indiana Junior Historical Society's continuing series of architectural studies. It is organized by architectural style, influence, and design and without any attempt to differentiate among the three states involved. The area surveyed was an ideal one for the progression of architectural styles.

In Kentucky a few houses of the late Georgian period were found, but this period had passed before either Indiana or Illinois was settled. Many of the substantial houses in Kentucky were built during the Federal period. But the Federal mode was beginning to pass as Indiana was being settled, and was completely "out of style" as sophisticated architecture made its appearance in Illinois.

Houses built during the period of the great popularity of the Greek Revival style were found to be more common in Kentucky and Indiana than in Illinois.

When the Gothic and Renaissance styles came into general acceptance, the period of building of the "great house" had passed in Kentucky and was on the decline in Indiana, but it was in full flower in Illinois. Thus the mansions of Illinois were of the magnificent style that characterizes the Italian Renaissance period.

Fellowships for Illinois students were made possible by the White County Historical Society, The Norris City State Bank, the Norris City Chamber of Commerce, The Norris City-Omaha P.T.A., and by Richard Travis, Superintendent of the White County Schools.

Fellowships for the Indiana students were provided by the Delaware County Historical Society, the Gaston State Bank, The Delaware County Farm Bureau, Dick Green, The Hendricks County Historical Society, the Dubois County Historical Society, the Floyd County Historical Society, the Vermillion County Historical Society, North Vermillion High School History Club, Our Heritage of Vernon, and the Switzerland County High School History Club.

For information and encouragement, appreciation is expressed to Hugh O. Potter, Owensboro, Kentucky; Honorable Curtis G. Shake, Vincennes, Indiana; Thomas S. Emison, President of the Indiana Historical Society; Marjorie Taylor, Virginia, Illinois; Dr. Floyd Barringer, Springfield, Illinois; and to all the other wonderful people we met as we followed The Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Information is given for the houses illustrated in the following manner:

ORIGINAL OWNER  
Location  
Date  
Present Owner





## BUILT IN THE INDIGENOUS MANNER



CAPT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN (original cabin)  
Lincoln Homestead State Park, Ky.  
1782  
State of Kentucky

A replica located on the site of  
the original cabin in which Thomas  
Lincoln was born.



RICHARD BERRY  
Lincoln Homestead State Park, Ky.  
1780  
State of Kentucky

An original log house, moved  
to present location in 1941.



Larue Co., Ky.

A replica of the cabin in which  
the Lincolns lived at the Knob  
Creek farm from 1811-1816.



HARDIN THOMAS  
N. Dixie Highway, Elizabethtown  
1789  
Pusey Trust

According to a local historian, Thomas Lincoln  
did the finish work for this two-story log house.

LINCOLN PIONEER VILLAGE  
 Rockport  
 1934  
 City of Rockport

A replica of the Little Pigeon  
 Church of which Thomas Lincoln  
 was the supervising carpenter  
 and did the finish work.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 Spencer Co., Ind.  
 1968

An excellent log barn constructed  
 in the style of the period of the  
 Lincoln residence in Indiana.

JONATHAN CONRAD  
 S. Main, Palestine  
 1835  
 Clark Seymour

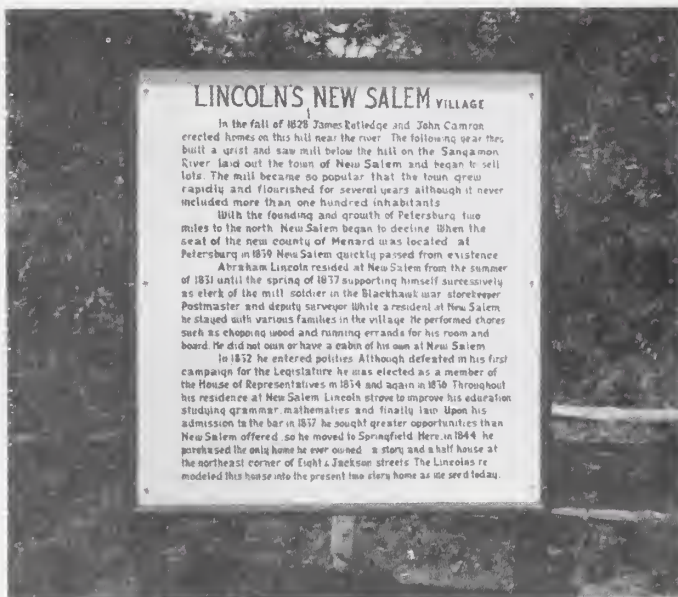






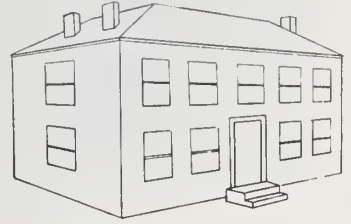
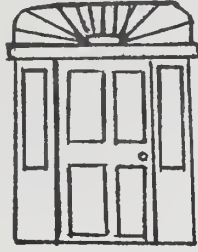
THOMAS LINCOLN (original building)  
Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, Ill.  
State of Illinois

A replica of the Goose Nest Prairie home on the site where  
Thomas Lincoln lived from 1837 until his death in 1851.  
It was a substantial and well built log house.



The first Berry-Lincoln store.

## THE FEDERAL INFLUENCE



### DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Little Exterior Ornamentation. Little or No Roof Overhang.

Rectangular in Shape. Fan Light Over Entrance. No Window Framing.

Single or Paired Chimneys at Either End or One Central Chimney.

Usually Three or Five Front Openings. Paired Attic Semi-ellipses.



THE COLLEGE OF VINCENNES  
Second and Church, Vincennes  
1837  
St. Francis Xavier Church

Restored by the Knights of  
Columbus, 1954.

VITTITOW  
Athertonville Rd., Larue Co., Ky.  
c.1835  
Bowlin

A basement is an unusual feature  
of a Federal house of this period.







807 Gutenberg, Tell City  
c.1865  
Mary Wilber

A house beginning to show  
the Greek influence.



232 Fifth, Vincennes  
Has an interesting fanlight  
above the doorway.



517 N. Fifth, Bardstown  
1833  
Smith

The chimneys are a  
distinctive feature.

SAMUEL DUNN  
815-817 Busseron, Vincennes  
1857  
Thomas and Rabb Emison

Recently restored to the  
original condition.





N. Fourth, Bardstown  
1785

A fine example of outside chimney construction,  
common in early frame houses in the Federal style.



OBADIAH NEWMAN  
Rd. 105, seven miles north of McQuady  
H. M. Allen

Reputed to be the oldest house in  
Breckinridge County, Kentucky.





Main and First, Hardinsburg  
S. Fentress

Originally of log construction  
beneath the clapboard siding.

Rd. 992, Breckinridge Co., Ky.

This chimney was constructed  
without mortar.



JUDGE CHARLES MOORMAN  
Big Spring, Ky.  
c.1820  
Mrs. Mamie Allgood

Weatherboarding over an original  
log structure. The builder was the  
founder of the mineral supplement  
company that bears the name.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON  
3 W. Scott, Vincennes  
1803  
Francis Vigo Chapter, D.A.R.

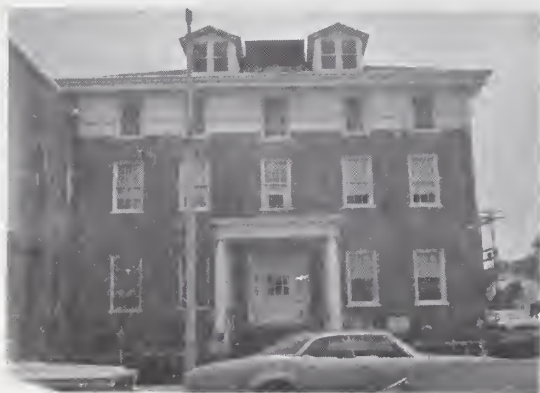
The first mansion built in Indiana was patterned by Governor Harrison's remembrances of houses of Tidewater Virginia. It is in the process of restoration at the present time.



INDIANA TERRITORY  
First and Harrison, Vincennes  
1800  
State of Indiana

This was built to be the residence of the Territorial Governor, then was used as the Capitol. From it was administered, at one time, the government of the Louisiana Purchase as well as that of the Indiana Territory. It was moved in 1919 from the original site to the present location.





DAVID BONNER  
505 Main, Vincennes  
1795  
Dexter Gardner

Abraham Lincoln visited here as a guest of Col. Cyrus Allen in the decade preceding the Civil War. It has some Georgian features.



ELIHU STOUT (original building)  
First and Harrison, Vincennes  
1807  
State of Indiana

This is a replica, built on the original site. The story that Abraham Lincoln visited Elihu Stout is authenticated by his statement to a fellow lawyer traveling the circuit with him, "The first time I ever saw a printing press was in Vincennes when we were moving to Illinois."



DR. SMITH  
521 Eighth, Vincennes  
Schulteis Furniture Co.

An interesting feature is the unusually wide dormers.



114 Second, Marshall  
c.1830  
Washburn

The back portion was the original structure. The Federal influence is rarely seen in Illinois.

BEAUCHAMP  
Highway 60, east of Owensboro  
1830  
Waitman Taylor, Jr.

This home of an early Kentucky legislator is of Flemish bond construction.



JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK  
Highway 31, east of Hodgenville  
c.1780  
Mrs. R. Cruse

An example of the evolution of a house. The adjoining spring house is shown on page 42.







DANIELS  
225 N. Second, Vincennes  
c.1820  
E. R. Stocker

Reputedly, this house was built with false windows, and a tunnel in case of an Indian attack.

204 Broadway, Bardstown  
(abandoned)

The recessed arched entrance is of interest.



ILLINOIS COLLEGE  
Jacksonville  
1829  
Illinois College

This was disassembled "brick by brick" and rebuilt in 1951.

BEN HARDIN  
310 S. Fifth, Bardstown  
1815-1819

"Edgewood," the home of Ben Hardin, was constructed at two different dates.





Highway 150, west of Springfield, Ky.  
Clemons

The front of this house shows some early Greek Revival influence in the fluted pilasters with rosette blocks of the doorway.

Flaget Street, Bardstown  
1789

Shows perfect balance in the design.



JOHN J. HILL  
Elizabethtown  
1818  
Pusey Trust

This was a stagecoach inn.





SECOND STATE BANK OF INDIANA  
Second St., Vincennes  
1838 (Restored, 1964)  
State of Indiana

Notable features are the dentil work beneath the eaves and the stone quoins at the corners of the facade.



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH  
Foster St., Bardstown  
1816  
St. Joseph's Church

Built as a Cathedral under direction of Bishop Flaget.



JOHN HELM  
210 Helm St., Elizabethtown  
1825  
W. J. Harris, Jr.

Many alterations have changed the appearance of this early house.



215 East St., Bardstown  
1836

The height of the first floor windows above the street is an unusual feature.

FELIX GRUNDY  
Valley Hill, Ky.  
1833  
Grundy

The builder became an important political figure in Kentucky, then in Tennessee.



215 E. Foster St., Bardstown

The second story window situated immediately over the doorway is an interesting one.





MUIR  
Bardstown  
1825  
Gobert

The fanlight doorway shows influence of the earlier Georgian period.



DANIELS  
213 Second, Hardinsburg  
1840  
Paul Pace

An interesting feature is the slope of the rear roof from two and a half stories to one and a half.



RICH  
303 Fourth St., Vincennes  
1835  
Anna Stark



STRAWTHER  
Big Spring  
1846  
Hanes

This was built in the later days of slave labor, with cabins to the rear.

North Fourth, Bardstown  
1810  
Bose

The extremely wide dentils are a unique feature.



216 E. Stephen Foster St., Bardstown

In this structure the keyed arches are two brick high.



TASSENS  
Seventh St., Cannelton  
1835  
Burns

The extremely large sandstone blocks used in the construction are an interesting feature of this house.



Water Street, Troy  
1860  
Harold Jarboe  
(abandoned)

A riverside tavern that was operated by three generations of the same family.

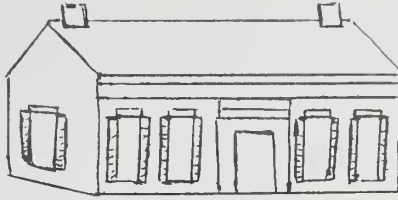
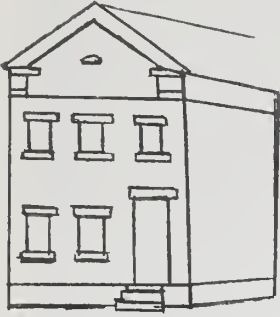


I.O.O.F.  
Water Street, Troy  
1860  
Albert Palmer

This building survived an early fire.



## GREEK REVIVAL MODE



### DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Columned Portico. Pilastered Facade. Wide Lintels.

Wide Entablature Under Eaves (Cornice). Recessed Entrance.

Over-all Balance.



SENATOR CULLOM  
611 N. Sixth, Springfield, Ill.

The arches and quoins are  
unusual features.

MERCER  
Main and Fourth, Hardinsburg  
Thomas D. Trent

Though substantially Greek  
Revival, a part of this  
house was originally of logs.





ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHOLIC CHURCH      CHURCH  
 Second and Church, Vincennes  
 1826-1840  
 St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church

This is the third church on the site, the first having been erected in 1749, and the parish records continue from that date. When Vincennes ceased to be the seat of the diocese in 1898, the church was officially entitled "The Old Cathedral." It has recently been designated as a Basilica.



MARIA CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH  
 First and Harrison, Vincennes  
 Vincennes University

Removed from the original site and rebuilt, 1966-1968.



506 Seminary, Vincennes

The wrought ironwork, though a strong influence in river towns, is probably a later addition here.

MARCUS CHANDLER  
Chandlerville, Ill.  
1853  
Johnson

The main portion is an excellent example of the Greek Revival in a frame building.



JOHN HELM  
Elizabethtown  
1825  
William Havens

Another of the numerous Helm houses, displaying Greek Revival additions to a basically Federal house.





ILLINOIS COLLEGE  
Jacksonville  
1850

This, formerly a girls' dormitory, displays influence of the Greek Revival style in the grand manner.



REV. CHARLES DRESSER  
Eighth and Jackson, Springfield, Ill.  
1839 (remodeled 1856)  
State of Illinois.

The only home that Abraham Lincoln ever owned was built as a one and one half story cottage in the Greek Revival style. Purchased by Lincoln in 1844, it was, in 1856, remodeled into a full two story house, retaining the Greek Revival features, but adding the Italianate brackets.



200 W. Springfield, Virginia  
c.1835  
Mrs. Elsie Hill

The heavy lintel above the recessed doorway is noteworthy.

817 W. State, Jacksonville

Alterations and additions to this house are apparent.



CASS COUNTY, ILL.  
State and Third, Beardstown  
1844  
City of Beardstown

The shutters may have been added at a later date. This was the scene of the Duff Armstrong trial.



ABNER ELLIS  
Second Street, Vincennes  
1838  
The Harmony Society

Abraham Lincoln visited  
here during the Clay  
campaign, 1844.

138 Lebanon Hill  
Springfield, Ky.  
c.1860  
Joe Palin

An early builder's  
interpretation of  
one story Greek  
Revival style.



WILLIAM NIBLACK  
Fourth St., Vincennes  
1850  
There have been many  
additions to the  
original structure.







Rd. 66, west of Rockport  
c.1860



HAMILTON  
Highway 150, west of Springfield, Ky.  
O.H. Barber

According to the present owner, this home, was built with money won by gambling. In one of the upstairs bedrooms is a cannonball bed, which was, according to the family tradition, made by Thomas Lincoln.



402 North Third Street, Bardstown

An unusual type of the Greek Revival style.



MORGAN

701 Goodlet Street, Petersburg

1851-1853

Kenneth Nowling

Built by George Proffit for his daughter and son-in-law, this imposing house originally contained twenty-eight rooms. The portion containing eleven of the rooms has been removed. Folklore has it that at one time the basement was used to sequester captured runaway slaves (and sometimes kidnapped free negroes) before sending them to Vincennes for shipment south.

Hutsonville, Ill.

This shows the use of  
the Greek Revival style  
in a small, simple  
structure.



DR. LESLIE  
1006 Maple, Petersburg  
1861  
Mrs. Amy Fleming

Construction of this  
was interrupted by the  
Civil War. Brackets  
show the influence of  
the later Italianate  
period.

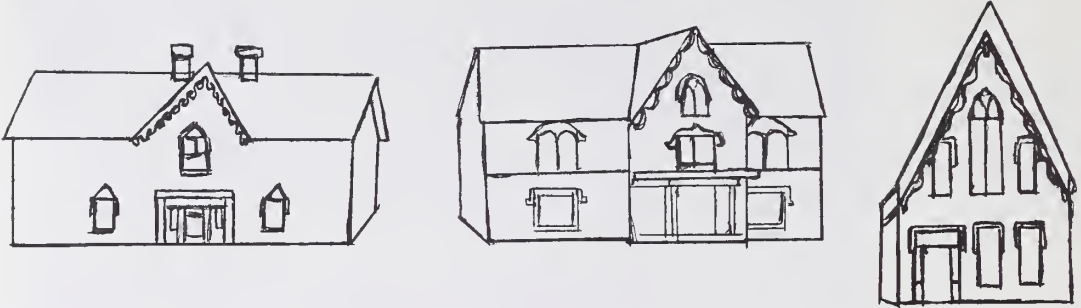


502 Fourth Street, Marshall  
Clarke

An example of excellent exterior restoration.



## THE GOTHIC STYLE



### DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Stressing of Vertical Lines.      Steep Pitch of Roof.

Doors and Windows Frequently With Pointed Or Ovate Arches.

Vertical Siding and Battens. "Gingerbread" Ornamentation of Porches.

Gables Embellished With Fancy Barge Boards.



MAC MEADOR  
Big Spring  
1840  
Herbert Hodges

The bargeboards at the gable end places this in the Gothic group. It was built as a store building and has beneath it a basement. According to the account given by a local historian this basement was used during the Civil War to detain captives. Asked which army used it, his reply was, "Whichever army happened to be here at the time. This part of the country was pretty mixed up."



JOHN POPE  
207 Walnut, Springfield, Ky.  
1839  
A. M. Wharton

Single shutters are a  
distinguishing feature.



Mackville Rd., south of Springfield, Ky.  
Coyle and Coyle Dairy Farm

The barge boards and the arched attic window  
are Gothic features of this farmhouse. It is  
possible that some changes have been made to  
the original construction.



530 Sixth, Rockport  
c.1855  
Dr. Monar



S. C. BROWN  
315 Second, Rockport  
Louis Ray

The porch is an  
addition to the  
original.

Ashmore, Ill.  
c.1865  
Lillian Childress

The extreme pitch of  
the roof is the Gothic  
feature.





Russellville  
1845  
First Christian Church

A church in the simple  
Gothic style.



Elizabethtown  
c.1855  
First Baptist Church

This edifice shows a combination  
of two architectural styles, the  
Greek Revival and the Gothic.

Three miles N.W. of Rockport  
1858  
Cross Roads Methodist Church

A country Gothic church with  
unusual square tower.





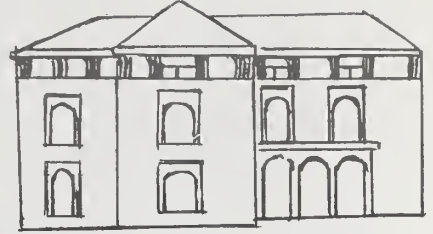
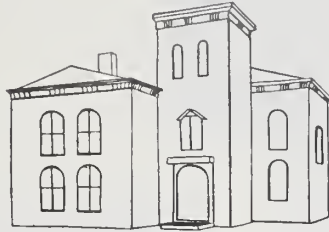
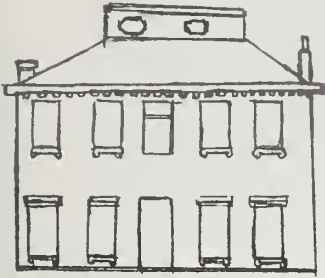
Mariah Hill  
 Spencer Co., Ind.  
 1857  
 Mary-Help of Christians  
 Catholic Church



Cannelton  
 Catholic Church

An imposing structure  
 built of native sandstone.

## THE ITALIANATE OR RENAISSANCE PERIOD



### DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Low Pitched Overhanging Roof. Wide Cornices With Brackets.  
Windows and Doors With Ornamental Headers, Sometimes With Hoods.  
Rarely Balanced in Over-all Structure. Square Tower (Tuscan).



DR. THOMAS HOUGHAN  
700 N. Fourth, Springfield, Illinois  
1833 (remodeled, 1850)  
Springfield Art Association

This, originally a simple one and one-half story place, was remodeled by Benjamin Edwards to its present form in 1850. It is one of the finest examples of Renaissance architecture in the city.





JONES  
306 W. Locust, Robinson  
1861  
Judge J. Creebs

Strong Greek Revival  
influence with possible  
Italianate additions.

WILLIAM T. WARDELL  
611 Fourth, Springfield, Ill.  
Sharpe

A two story simple interpretation  
of Italianate style.



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Fifth and Jackson, Springfield, Ill.  
1855  
State of Illinois

Other features overshadow  
the basic Italianate. The  
75th General Assembly of  
Illinois enacted a bill  
to remodel the structure.

WILL ROBERSON  
825 Busseron, Vincennes  
1850-1860  
John Grannan

Rich in characteristic  
features of the  
Italianate style.



319 Second, Rockport  
c.1865  
Mary M. Posey

The unusual roof treatment  
is one of the notable  
features of this  
Italianate house.



SMITH  
625 South Second, Springfield, Ill.  
c.1865 (1900 Moved to present  
location on same lot)  
American Legion

A fine example of the  
Renaissance influence.

HORACE LELAND  
2116 Willemore Ave.,  
Springfield, Ill.  
c.1865  
Dr. Richard Bilinsky





814 Fourth, Charleston

The unframed windows  
are unusual.

CHARLES BURGER  
403 S. Ninth, Petersburg  
c.1865  
Helen Burger

Houses of similar design  
are common in many county  
seat towns of Indiana and  
Illinois.



504 Fourth, Vincennes

The portico is probably  
not original.



ABRAHAM FREEMAN  
313 W. Monroe, Springfield, Ill.  
1842 (front portion added 1860)  
A. L. McDevitt

Frame houses were not often  
built in the Italianate style.



GIDEON R. BRAINERD  
107 S. Douglas, Springfield, Ill.  
c.1865

Perfect balance and symmetry  
are unusual in Italianate  
houses.



1317 N. Third, Springfield, Ill.  
Dr. Ugo Formigoni

Rich ornamentation distinguishes  
this Italianate house.



STRIBBLING  
Two miles W. of Virginia  
1858  
Norris

The left wing and Tuscan  
tower were probably added  
at a later date.

## OTHER INTERESTING STRUCTURES

A. S. BOOTH  
500 S. Sixth  
Springfield, Ill.  
1855  
Rose Grunendike

The only Franco  
American house  
found in the  
areas visited.



ANDREW CUNNINGHAM  
E. OF Virginia  
1855  
James Bell

This is called  
"The Adobe House."

402 S. Tenth, Vincennes  
Waymeyer

The location of the  
outside stairway is  
an interesting feature.



Moore Home Memorial  
S. of Charleston  
State of Illinois

In this simple homestead  
Abraham Lincoln ate his  
last meal with his step-  
mother before leaving for  
Washington in 1861.



ELIJAH ILLES  
1825 S. Fifth  
Springfield, Ill.  
1832  
George Lawbaugh

Although Greek Revival  
style, the house was  
patterned after the  
Pierre Menard house at  
Kaskaskia and shows  
the typical French  
gallery.



JACK MAYS  
314 S. Third, Vincennes

Another house showing the early  
French influence.





Jacksonville  
1857

The only octagonal house seen in the  
three states surveyed.



JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK  
Highway 31 E. of Hodgenville  
1780  
Mrs. R. Cruse

This spring house still  
supplies water for the  
livestock as well as for  
the rural residence.



Bardstown  
1820  
Spaulding

Circular ice houses were  
a part of the farmstead  
of prosperous Kentuckians.

"MY FRIENDS, NO ONE NOT IN MY SITUATION CAN UNDERSTAND  
MY FEELING OF SADNESS AT THIS PARTING ---



--- I BID YOU AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL."

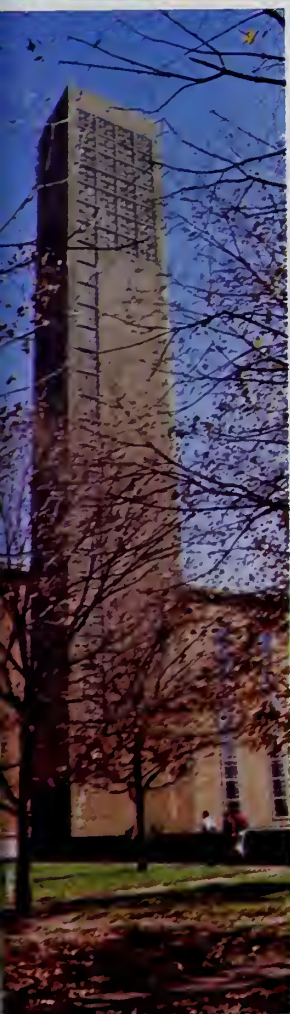





# Indiana Guide to Historical Places



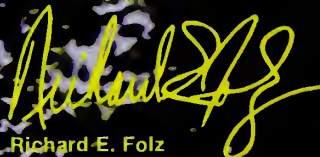
Indiana  
the  
center  
of things





History is that pure light which reveals why things are as they are. Nothing is accidental. Our contemporary Hoosier culture and institutions were definitely shaped by the experiences of those who have gone before us. And the progress we experience now is due in no small part to their pioneering efforts . . . not just in settling the land, but in the sciences, culture, politics, and industry. The answer to why Indiana has grown as it has is readily available in the monuments, memorials, and museums that preserve those vital moments in our history. We cordially invite you to retrace these steps in the reflective light of history . . . the light that makes it brilliantly clear why Indiana is the Center of Things.

Sincerely yours,



Richard E. Folz  
Lieutenant Governor  
Director, Indiana Department of Commerce





Indiana is truly the Center of things, and it's an earned appellation. Nearly two hundred years ago, the Indiana Territory was the focal point of westward progress, the 'jumping off point' for the myriads of explorers, hunters and settlers who were moved by a restless desire to 'see what was out there.' And as they went through this gateway to the west, they were watched by stolid Indians from the rims of the sleepy Ohio River valley, and led by them across the rambling dunes to the Great Lakes in the north. And as happens when differing cultures meet, they exchanged ideas, and sometimes they fought. Regardless, the result was a rich heritage for Hoosiers, and an unforgettable delight for vacationers.

The manifestations of that heritage are still here and intact, but now there is more; now the old has been joined by the new. Now in Indiana you can walk among Pre-Columbian burial mounds or ski on glistening slopes, see the architectural richness of Madison, the quiet river town forgotten by time—until that quiet is shattered by the roar of the world's fastest unlimited hydroplane race.

From the Dunes of the Great lakes to the north to the big, quiet river to the south, Indiana abounds with vacation delights: the world's greatest auto race, the Midwest's best lake and clear-stream fishing, golf, water sports, college and professional football, basketball and baseball, and a heritage whose memorials and relics will stop the progress of time for a tranquil moment.

Come to Indiana, the Center of Things, and see us. It will be one of your most memorable vacations.

**If You are a Hoosier**—the Indiana Guide to Historical Places will give you ideas for vacations in your own state of Indiana, and for one-day trips to special events.

**If You are a Newcomer to Indiana**—we hope you will find this little book valuable as you learn more about the state and that you will plan trips to coincide with some of the fine festivals.

**And if You are a Visitor to Indiana**—we suggest you plan your trip especially to enjoy the Hoosier activities and become acquainted with our Hoosier Hospitality. This is our special invitation to come see us in INDIANA, The Center of Things—during your vacation.

Be sure to get our other two brochures: Calendar of Events and the Indiana Outdoor Activities Guide. Write for them to the Division of Tourism, Dept. of Commerce, State House, Room 117, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

While every effort has been made to present accurate information about the events listed, no responsibility can be assumed by the Tourist Division for changes of dates, hours, etc. It is always well to make direct inquiry in advance to avoid disappointment.

We have the welcome mat out for your visit to Indiana.

## STATE PARKS

**BROWN COUNTY**—Largest of Indiana's parks with 15,492 acres of wooded hill land, is famed for its brilliant fall coloring, the inspiration of artists the world over. The park presents lakes, streams and miles of drives and trails. Within this preserve is located the archery area and a wildlife exhibit of deer, elk, bear and other animals and birds. Swimming pool near lodge. The park is located on Indiana 46 and Indiana 135 near Nashville.

**NOBLE COUNTY: Chain O' Lakes**—A chain of nine natural, connecting lakes five miles S.E. of Albion in Noble County. Facilities include a bathing beach, boat rentals, fishing, picnic area, and a modern campground.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY: Clifty Falls**—Located on Indiana 107 and Indiana 56 near Madison, offers the visitor a breath-taking view of the Ohio River, diesel tow-boats passing below, and the haze-hung hills of the Kentucky shore. Scenic attractions include the falls of Clifty Creek and Little Clifty Creek and the deep boulder-strewn canyon into which the sun shines only at midday.

**PORTER COUNTY: Indiana Dunes**—The summer playground of more than 500,000 people each year. There are three miles of fine, white sand beach on Lake Michigan, sand dunes, both moving and fixed, behind which are densely forested areas including a large section of marsh land.

Pines, blueberries, various forms of juniper and almost the entire list of midwestern trees and shrubs down to the flowering cactus, constitute the plant life of the park. On US 12 and Indiana 49 north of Chesterton. Near Toll Road.

**PUTNAM COUNTY: Richard Lieber**—Provides access to Cataract Lake, which is approximately 1,500 acres in size at conservation-pool level. Swimming, motor boating, fishing, water skiing and other aquatic activities are available. The adjacent areas, including 387 acres of State Forest and 7,300 acres of Federal land, are part of Cagles Mill Flood Control Reservoir of 8,248 acres. Federal authorities control the lake level. On Indiana 42 and Indiana 243 southwest of Cloverdale and south of Greencastle.

**SPENCER COUNTY: Lincoln**—This state park is Indiana's tribute to Abraham Lincoln and is located near Lincoln City on Indiana 162. The area contains winding trails and drives leading to many attractive points within the park, and an 80-acre lake provides fishing, boating and swimming. On this land, Lincoln spent fourteen years as a boy and young man, 1816-1830. Note: Adjacent is Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, the former Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial.



Cataract Falls, Owen County

**Cover Photographs:** Front, left to right-modern architecture in Columbus, Bartholomew County; Old Cathedral, Knox County; Jug Rock, Martin County. Back, top to bottom, left to right-Hillforest Mansion, Dearborn County; Conner Prairie, Hamilton County; Covered Bridge, Parke County; Culver Military Academy, Marshall County; Amishville, Adams County.



**OWEN COUNTY: McCormick's Creek**—Located on Indiana 46 near Spencer. Through the park, McCormick's Creek rushes, falling and cutting its way through a limestone canyon to join White River, bordering the park. Along its side the visitor will find foot trails, bridle paths and roads on which to explore the beech woods, a pine forest, the ravines, sink holes, deep stone gullies and an abandoned quarry from which foundation stone was taken for the state capitol building. Near the park inn is an inviting swimming pool.

**MADISON COUNTY: Mounds**—Near Anderson, this park of woods and mounds is bordered by White River and includes several earth formations, hiking trails and bridle paths. These formations of various size and design were constructed by a race of mound builders, which lived and vanished in the mists of antiquity, and are a source of interest and speculation for visitors.

**STEBEN COUNTY: Pokagon**—Known as Indiana's year 'round playground, both winter and summer sports enthusiasts find, numerous recreational activities at their disposal. Swimming, fishing, boating, horseback riding and nature hikes are among the outstanding summer attractions while skiing, ice skating, ice boating and tobogganing reign during the winter months. Any time or any season there's always fun to be had at Pokagon State Park on US 27 and I. 69 near Angola. Near Toll Road.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY: Shades**—This park is gaining wide-spread popularity as a haven of natural beauty. Fishing in Sugar Creek and hiking over interesting trails winding through dense woods and deep ravines are but a few of the attractions offered. This area preserves the natural beauty of primitive Indiana for all posterity. This scenic site is located off Indiana 234, near Waveland.

**SULLIVAN COUNTY: Shakamak**—This park, containing two artificial lakes heavily stocked with game fish, is the setting for national swimming and diving meets and a mecca for Indiana swimmers. Enroute to the park, motorists may observe the strip-mining of coal. A wildlife exhibit includes deer, buffalo, elk, birds and water fowl. It is located on Indiana 48 and Indiana 159 near Jasonville.

**LAWRENCE COUNTY: Spring Mill**—On Indiana 60 near Mitchell, this park contains a reconstructed pioneer village. Colonel Richard Lieber, former state conservation head who was responsible for bringing back to life this dead village, said, "You come down from the top of the hill 200 feet and you go back 100 years."

An overshot water wheel and wooden gears turn ponderous stones between which corn is ground for visitors at the grist mill. Reconstructed also are the hat shop, the postoffice, the still house, the boot shop, apothecary shop and many of the original residential buildings. Spring Mill park is further enhanced by the many caves noted for their stalactite formations and rare blind fish found in the underground streams, by the 100 acres of virgin wood, and by the 30-acre artificial lake.

**PULASKI COUNTY: Tippecanoe River**—Situating for eight miles along the Tippecanoe River. Group camps, facilities for family camping, picnic areas and miles of winding roads and hiking trails are featured. Located in Pulaski County just north of Winamac, this park may be reached over US 35.

**PARKE COUNTY: Turkey Run**—The work of nature in a prehistoric age in this park has resulted in deep, rock-walled canyons and gorges. Sugar Creek, abounding in black bass, crappies, rock bass and other fish, twists through the solid rock. There are large tracts of virgin wood, 13½ miles of foot trails and 20 of bridle paths. Turkey Run is on Indiana 47 near Marshall.

**RIPLEY COUNTY: Versailles**—Laughery Creek and Fallen Timber Creek flow through the park which has picnic areas, lake, beach, group camp, trails and bridle paths. Widely known among sportsmen throughout Indi-

ana and adjoining states for the unexcelled field trial running grounds, this park is one of the most popular parks in Indiana. It is located near Versailles in Ripley County and may be reached over I. 74, US 421 and US 50.

**UNION COUNTY: Whitewater**—The park is a living memorial to the men and women who served in World War II. A 200-acre lake provides boating, swimming and fishing. Picnicking, camping, horseback riding and sanitary facilities also are available. On Indiana 101 south of Liberty.

Note: The admission charge for all state parks is \$1.25 per car load. For buses, the charge is 25¢ per person over 12 years of age. There is a special Annual Entrance Permit, costing \$10.00, which allows the owner of it and his car passengers admittance into any state park.

### STATE MEMORIALS

**VANDERBURGH COUNTY: Angel Mounds**—Where prehistoric mounds are the center of interest in a series of archeological studies being made by Indiana Historical Society and Indiana University. This memorial is off Indiana 66 near Newburgh.

**HARRISON COUNTY: Corydon Capitol**—This building was the scene of the first constitutional convention and seat of Indiana's government for nearly a decade. At Corydon.

**KNOX COUNTY: Indiana Territory**—The main building served as the first capitol of the Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1813, and is reputed to have been the seat of Government for Louisiana Territory during 1804-1805. At Vincennes. Operated by Vincennes University.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY: J. F. D. Lanier**—The mansion built by Mr. Lanier in 1844 and refurnished with original possessions, is dedicated to the builder as a state memorial, for he twice placed his personal fortune at the disposal of the struggling Hoosier state. At Madison.

**ADAMS COUNTY: Limberlost**—The home of Gene Stratton Porter, Indiana's most widely-read woman author, from 1893 to 1913. This cabin was the scene of many of Mrs. Porter's writings. At Geneva.

**POSEY COUNTY: New Harmony**—Settled in 1814 by the German followers of George Rapp in a communal settlement. Purchased by Robert Dale Owen and associates in 1825 as a sociological venture which did not prosper as planned. At New Harmony.

**SCOTT COUNTY: Pigeon Roost**—This memorial commemorates one of the last massacres of pioneer settlers by Indians. This occurred in 1812. The memorial is on US 31 near Underwood.

**NOBLE COUNTY: Gene Stratton Porter**—This cabin in Wildflower Woods was the home of the Hoosier author and conservationist from 1913 to 1918 when she moved to California. Located on Sylvan Lake near Rome City.

**BROWN COUNTY: T. C. Steele**—Dedicated to one of Indiana's foremost artists. His studio with many of his paintings is open to the public. Off Indiana 46 near Belmont.

**TIPPECANOE COUNTY: Tippecanoe Battlefield**—Site of a battle, 1811, in which a frontier army under the leadership of William Henry Harrison, territorial governor, decisively defeated the Indians. At Battle Ground near Lafayette.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY: Whitewater Canal**—Commemorates one phase of the history of transportation in Indiana, when the Whitewater Valley was the gateway to the interior of the state. This memorial extends along US 52 west of Brookville. Restored canal lock and aqueduct. Canal-boat rides offered.

**HENRY COUNTY: Wilbur Wright**—Marks the site of the birthplace of Wilbur Wright (Aug. 16, 1867), co-inventor with his brother, Orville, of heavier-than-air craft. The home was destroyed by fire in 1884. East of New Castle; northeast of Millville, off Indiana 38.

MILEAGE  
CHART

Angola	124	Angola	210	Bloomington	73	197	36	Columbus	178	137	201	209	130	Crawfordsville	67	183	72	E. Chicago	178	137	201	209	130	130	144	83	Elkhart	119	53	194	185	144	83	Evansville	83	42	169	156	142	138	68	280	Fl. Wayne	170	129	198	205	126	9	76	276	129	10	Gary	179	139	202	209	130	2	84	272	138	10	Hammond	39	160	51	43	45	166	142	118	162	166	110	Indiana	51	123	104	95	69	130	93	214	82	122	131	52	161	Jeffersonville	135	256	91	69	155	276	252	121	214	272	276	110	Kokomo	80	156	99	105	27	103	117	192	115	100	104	63	173	46	Lafayette	140	94	189	182	118	47	41	283	100	38	48	139	249	92	91	Lafayette	106	193	105	68	137	258	220	198	152	254	259	92	93	143	155	231	LaPorte	76	117	121	114	66	106	78	231	76	97	107	71	181	24	39	68	163	Logansport	32	92	118	105	92	146	87	229	51	138	149	66	167	30	73	108	134	45	143	Madison	153	104	190	195	118	34	51	283	115	25	35	152	262	105	86	13	244	81	240	121	Michigan City	123	66	194	185	136	72	12	301	78	63	73	142	252	93	109	30	234	70	231	91	38	Mishawaka	19	109	111	92	86	181	123	222	67	174	183	60	148	57	93	145	98	80	111	36	158	128	Muncie	135	258	92	69	154	275	252	116	216	272	276	110	6	162	172	249	96	181	48	167	262	252	149	New Albany	26	128	101	73	84	202	143	212	86	193	203	50	129	72	99	164	78	95	92	56	177	147	19	131	New Castle	55	133	119	92	112	224	159	231	91	216	225	68	148	90	107	26	230	67	227	97	36	4	133	248	152	175	Richmond	129	68	190	181	133	69	15	298	82	61	71	138	248	90	107	26	230	67	227	97	36	4	133	248	152	175	South Bend	110	229	58	94	58	162	202	109	188	167	162	70	149	122	85	176	183	124	141	137	176	194	130	149	120	139	192	Terre Haute	156	275	72	116	117	220	261	51	234	225	221	117	112	169	144	234	164	183	131	183	235	253	176	107	166	185	250	59	Vincennes	110	218	81	44	131	252	228	163	177	249	253	86	44	138	149	225	49	157	2	141	238	229	111	46	92	100	225	139	129	City Falls	93	215	15	51	57	187	197	112	172	183	187	54	106	106	84	175	119	123	98	120	175	193	115	107	104	123	190	43	64	101	McCormick's Creek	129	5	215	202	188	139	56	326	47	132	140	165	261	128	161	97	198	122	224	97	107	68	114	263	133	138	71	234	281	224	220	Pokagon	127	247	37	68	108	238	230	100	205	235	239	98	57	141	135	226	107	158	64	154	226	230	148	58	138	156	227	95	66	62	51	252	Spring Mill	90	206	81	110	23	130	167	145	166	135	131	68	172	92	50	141	160	89	156	115	141	159	110	173	107	136	156	35	94	154	66	211	117	Turkey Run
--------	-----	--------	-----	-------------	----	-----	----	----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------	----	-----	----	------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	------------	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----	----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----	----	---------	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----------------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	---------	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	------------	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	---------------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----------	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	--------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	------------	----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	-----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-------------------	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	-------------	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	------------



CITY	COUNTY	PAGE	CITY	COUNTY	PAGE
Albion	Noble	45	Logansport	Cass	16
Anderson	Madison	39	Madison	Jefferson	32
Angola	Steuben	57	Marion	Grant	25
Attica	Fountain	23	Martinsville	Morgan	43
Auburn	DeKalb	21	Michigan City	LaPorte	38
Bass Lake	Starke	56	Mitchell	Lawrence	38
Berne	Adams	11	Monticello	White	66
Bloomfield	Greene	26	Morocco	Newton	44
Bloomington	Parke	47	Muncie	Delaware	21
Bluffton	Monroe	41	Nashville	Brown	15
Boonville	Wells	65	New Albany	Floyd	23
Brazil	Warrick	63	New Castle	Henry	28
Brookville	Clay	18	New Harmony	Posey	50
Clarksville	Franklin	24	Noblesville	Hamilton	26
Clinton	Clark	16	North Vernon	Jennings	32
Columbia City	Vermillion	62	Paoli	Orange	46
Columbus	Whitley	66	Patoka	Gibson	25
Connersville	Bartholomew	12	Pennville	Jay	31
Corydon	Fayette	22	Peru	Miami	41
Covington	Harrison	27	Plainfield	Hendricks	27
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	23	Plymouth	Marshall	40
Culver	Marshall	43	Porter	Porter	48
Danville	Culver	40	Princeton	Gibson	25
Delphi	Hendricks	28	Pulaski	Pulaski	51
Elkhart	Carroll	15	Rensselaer	Jasper	31
English	Elkhart	22	Richmond	Wayne	65
Evansville	Crawford	19	Rising Sun	Ohio	45
Ferdinand	Vanderburg	61	Rome City	Noble	45
Fort Wayne	Dubois	21	Rushville	Rush	53
Fowler	Allen	11	St. Meinrad	Spencer	56
Frankfort	Benton	13	Salem	Washington	64
Franklin	Clinton	18	Santa Claus	Spencer	56
French Lick	Johnson	33	Scottsburg	Scott	54
Friendship	Orange	46	Seymour	Jackson	31
Gary	Ripley	52	Shelbyville	Shelby	55
Geneva	Lake	37	Shoals	Martin	41
Goshen	Adams	11	South Bend	St. Joseph	53
Greencastle	Elkhart	22	Spencer	Owen	46
Greenfield	Putnam	52	Spencerville	DeKalb	21
Greensburg	Hancock	26	Sullivan	Sullivan	57
Hartford City	Decatur	20	Tell City	Perry	47
Huntington	Blackford	13	Terre Haute	Vigo	62
Jalapa	Huntington	30	Tipton	Tipton	60
Jasper	Grant	25	Valparaiso	Porter	50
Jeffersonville	Dubois	21	Vevay	Switzerland	58
Kokomo	Clark	16	Vincennes	Vigo	62
Lafayette	Howard	28	Wabash	Wabash	62
Lagrange	Tippecanoe	58	Warsaw	Kosciusko	36
Indianapolis	Lagrange	37	Washington	Daviess	19
Lawrenceburg	Marion	39	Waverly	Morgan	43
Lebanon	Dearborn	20	Williamsport	Warren	63
Liberty	Boone	14	Winchester	Randolph	52
Lincoln City	Union	60	Winslow	Pike	48
	Spencer	55	Wyandotte	Crawford	19

## Adams County

The largest Mennonite church in the U.S. is located at Berne (U.S. 27). Industrious Mennonites and Amish cultivate the surrounding fertile soil with horse drawn implements, as they have for over 100 years.

Geneva (U.S. 27) presents a treat for nature lovers, and fans of Gene Stratton Porter. Her books have sold over 10,000,000 copies, and represent those who love the serene and simple life. Mrs. Porter's famous Limberlost Cabin, built of logs and surrounded by a latticed rough-hewn wall, is open to visitors.

There are some 2,000 Amish in Adams County who flourish amidst the beautiful farm areas. One of the Amish farms was recently purchased by a corporation and is being shown as Amishville. Amishville is a 140 acre farm located about one mile east of the Ceylon Covered Bridge. This bridge is the only real covered bridge which covers the Wabash River in Indiana. It is fast becoming one of Adams County's finest tourist attractions. Visitors delight in eating foods prepared in large open kettles set over wood burning fires. A customary meal includes ribs, sausage, kraut, and plenty of salads and desserts. A number of people will be attracted to the picnic grounds and enjoy the scenic countryside while enjoying a leisurely meal. In the development stages are facilities which will include camping, fishing, and swimming. Open 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. weekdays and 1:00-5:00 p.m. Sundays. You may take a tour of "Gross Dawdy Haus" (granddaddy house) and the "Kessie Haus" (kettle house).

The Adams County Historical Society maintains a museum in Decatur at 420 West Monroe Street (U.S. 224 and 33), the county seat, with local history featured. It is open on Sunday afternoons from 2:00-5:00 p.m., June through November. The Peace Monument, on the southwest corner of the courthouse lawn, was the first war memorial dedicated to peace in the United States.

## Allen County

Perhaps no city in the Midwest has a more important or romantic early history than Fort Wayne (U.S. 24, 27, 30, 33, and Interstate 69). It was originally an important Indian capitol . . . first of the Ottawas, . . . later of the Miamis who gave it its Indian name of Kekionga and who headed the confederacy of eastern tribes who fought valiantly for 20 years to stave off white settlers. In the last of three expeditions ordered by President Washington, "Mad Anthony" Wayne vanquished the Indians at the Battle of Fallen

Timbers in Maumee, Ohio. The Americans erected a fort, named in his honor, which gave the city its name. Earlier, a series of forts built by the French and British, stood on this spot where the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers join to form the Maumee. The date of the building of the first French fort is unknown, but there is definite evidence that there was a fort and French trading settlement here about 1720.

In Fort Wayne, history and entertainment go hand-in-hand. A "must" for the visitor is Franke Park located in northwestern Fort Wayne. Here the visitor will find a playground, children's zoo, tennis courts, ball diamond, a bridle path, archery range and picnic facilities. Other attractions include an open-air theatre, band concerts and a lake for fishing. Ice skating is available during winter months. Other points of interest include "The Landing," reliving what use to be "a bustling cosmopolitan street beside the Wabash and Erie Canal docks." At The Landing you'll also find "Ma and Pa's Candy Store" and the old hotel from which William Jennings Bryan spoke in 1898 during his campaign for the presidency.

The Historical Museum in Swinney Park features "Mad" Anthony Wayne's camp bed, a railroad exhibit and period rooms.

Lincoln Museum, regarded as the best museum for research among top Lincoln collections in the United States, includes more than 10,000 different books and pamphlets on Lincoln artifacts.

The gravesite of John Appleseed "patron saint" of orchards, overlooks Memorial Coliseum. Johnny Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, traveled from the East Coast as far west as Fort Wayne planting seeds of many fruit trees along the way. He died in 1845.

Little Turtle, who some historians call the greatest Indian leader of all is buried in Fort Wayne. His sword is in the Allen County—Fort Wayne Historical Museum. The fur trade was the principal industry of the town for more than a century. Colonel William Wells, a white boy adopted by the Miamis and married to Little Turtle's daughter, made his home here, and is famed as one of the bravest most romantic figures in all Indian warfare.

## Bartholomew County

Columbus (I-65) is a modern city located on the edge of the Indiana hill country. Some of the most advanced and exciting designs of this century, (by architects such as Saarinen, Pei, Birkerts, Weese and Fletcher) are to be seen in its churches, homes and business buildings. The Cummins Engine Company plant located here is the world's largest producer and pioneer in the manufacture of diesel engines.



Bartholomew County was established in 1821 from the "New Purchase" territory, through the efforts of Generals Joseph Bartholomew and John Tipton, and was named in honor of its other sponsor, General Tipton, who donated 30 acres of land for the site of the town. Political differences between Tipton and the first County Commissioners is thought to have caused the change in name.

Of interest here, in addition to the examples of modern architecture, are a county historical museum that was opened early in 1970 in a typical century-old Victorian home at 524 Third Street, and the recently renovated Court House built in 1871, which is an imposing example of mid 19th Century architecture. The museum is the depository for an outstanding collection of manuscripts relating to the early history of the area. An original oil portrait of General Bartholomew, painted in 1826, hangs in a place of honor in the Court House.

## **Benton County**

Benton County has two claims to fame. It is a part of the great true prairie which extended over the Illinois state line into Indiana . . . and at Oxford (Ind. 352) a colt named Dan Patch was born in 1895. Dan Patch broke the world's existing pacing race record many times, finally setting a record of 1:55 . . . which stood until 1936. He was retired from racing when no competition could be found for him.

Benton was organized in 1840 and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton. The town of Fowler was laid out in 1871 and Moses Fowler contributed most of the necessary funds for a new courthouse. Parish Grove Township was named after an Indian Chief named Parish in 1844.

## **Blackford County**

Near Montpelier, (Ind. 18) Francois Godfroy, scion of a noble French family, operated a trading post for the Miami Indians. His land, the "Godfroy Reserve" may be seen in the north eastern part of the county. Also of notice was the first land entry into the county located four (4) miles west and four (4) miles south of Hartford City. The first two children of the county were born in this area. Hartford City was also the location of the first two gas wells in the county. Blackford County was named in honor of Judge Isaac Blackford, outstanding pioneer jurist. On September 5, 1837 Montpelier was platted by Abel Baldwin and he named it after the capitol of Ver-

mont, his home state. On August 12, 1839 Hartford City was platted and named for Hart's ford, a ford across Lick Creek which was owned by David Hart. The Honorable M. Clifford Townsend, 35th Governor of Indiana was born on August 11, 1884 in Licking Township. He served as Lieutenant Governor and Governor from 1937-1941.

## Boone County

Boone County was organized in 1830 and named in honor of Colonel Daniel Boone, famous pioneer. Lebanon, the county seat, is located on I-65, and U.S. 52 North, and S.R.'s 32 and 39. The present courthouse, dedicated July 4, 1912, is built of granite and Bedford limestone. The dome is the second largest of any building in the state, and the eight huge pillars at the north and south entrances are the largest one-piece limestone columns in the world, each weighing thirty tons. Geographically, the Second Principal Meridian Line runs through the courthouse, appropriately noted in the center of the rotunda floor. The week of July 4th is celebrated each year, with a parade, hobby and art shows, square dancing and many activities for both young and old.

Visitors are welcome and information is available by writing the Chamber of Commerce, located in the Municipal Building. The 4-H building and grounds, located at the south edge of town, are active all year with the fair, home economics clubs, civic and political meetings. Lebanon is the home of Samuel M. Ralston who was an Indiana Governor and U.S. Senator. Zionsville, located between road 421 and I-69 has been remodeled into a Colonial Village, with gas lamps and all the trimmings. Colonial Days are celebrated in June and visitors find shopping for modern or antique items a pleasure. A marker has been placed in Lions Club Memorial Park, indicating where Abraham Lincoln spoke in 1861.

In September, a Fall Festival is held and information can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Main Street, Zionsville, 46077.

## Brown County

Organized in 1836, the County was named in honor of General Jacob Brown, a hero of the War of 1812.

Brown County competes, with good reason, for the title of the most picturesque county in the Midwest. Its hills, many of them as rugged as the Allegheny Mountains, once sheltered isolated log cabins of pioneer families.

Today these cabins are occupied by members of the famed Brown County Artists Colony, and city residents who want to "get away from it all" in a tranquil, rustic setting. Studios, maintained by different artists' groups, are open to the public.

Visitors can inspect an old log jail adjoining the ancient courthouse. The Abe Martin Lodge was built in tribute to Indiana's first philosopher, Kin Hubbard, who put his witty truisms in the mouth of Abe Martin, a mythical Brown County character.

The Abe Martin Lodge, which offers good meals and lodging, is located in Brown County State Park.

Nashville (Ind. 135 and 46) attracts thousands of visitors each year. In the spring they enjoy the beautiful vistas colored by blooming redbud and dogwood trees. They come on mellow fall weekends to tour the hills and see the magnificent autumn foliage. Mouth-watering pioneer delicacies, such as hickory-smoked home cured meats and caramelized apple butter, delight the palate of gourmet and plain food fancier alike.

## Carroll County

Carroll County, organized in 1828, is located in north central Indiana. It received its name in memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Shawnee and Miami Indians previously claimed the land, and many relics of Indian life can be found displayed in the county, including some mounds in the northwest sector.

Delphi (U.S. 421), once a bustling port on the Wabash and Erie canal, is the site of the county courthouse, which houses a historical museum. Lockport, north of the Wabash River in the northeast part of the county, is the location of "Burnetts Creek Arch," an arch made without mortar for the aqueduct over Burnetts Creek for the Wabash and Erie canal. It is an engineering feat of wonder, such as rarely seen in the U.S.

Near Cutler is the Adams Mill Museum. The Mill, still operative, grinds corn for visitors and houses many early farm relics. Here the visitor will also find one of Indiana's early covered bridges.

The Historical Society operates the Historical Museum located in the courthouse. The museum is open Tuesday afternoons and Saturday mornings regularly and at other times by appointment.

## Cass County

The county was organized in 1829 and named after Lewis Cass, who was governor of Michigan territory, (1813-1831), served as



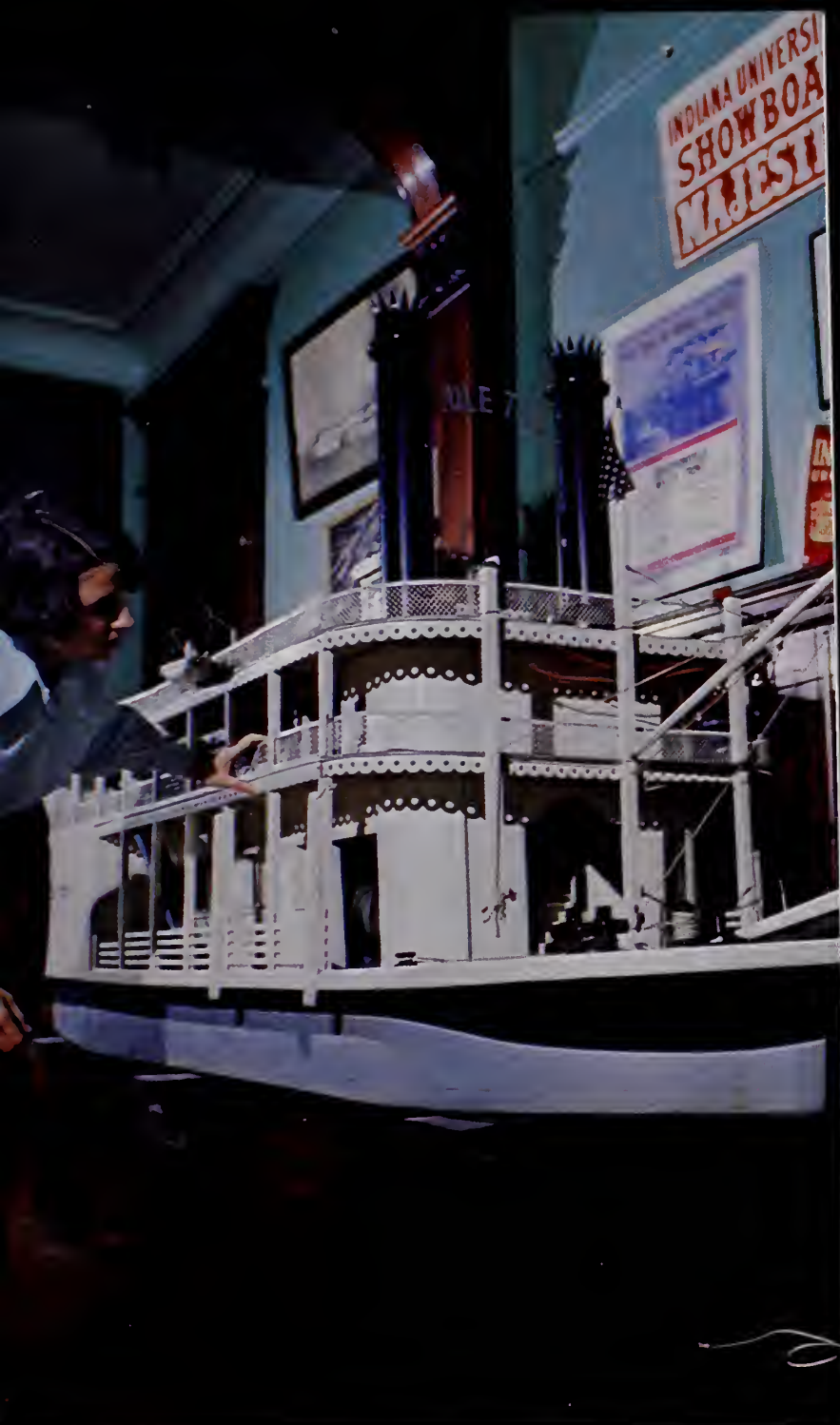
secretary of state and secretary of war and was the 1848 Democrat presidential nominee. Logansport (U.S. 24 & 35) is distinctive in origin, and early development. In 1828 the U.S. established a "field office" on the south shore of the Wabash River for the Potawatomi and Miami Indian tribes. This U.S. agency bought vast tracks of land from the Indians. The U.S. treasury had to pay to thousands of Indians large sums of money in payment for the land. Traders advertly realized that this spot would be an important "super shopping center" for Indians of these two great tribes. Logansport mushroomed into existence almost over night, consisting of little more than rows of stores with interest appeal directed toward the Indians. Irish immigrant laborers dug through forests, swamps, and solid limestone to bring the Wabash and Erie canal to its doors. By the time the canal died, Logansport was becoming nationally recognized as one of the mid-west's outstanding railroad centers. Located six miles east of Logansport is a well-marked site of a large Indian village, locally known as "Olde Towne". (Today, many Miami Indians in Oklahoma and elsewhere regard this as their ancestral home). On this site is an 18th century Indian War Battlefield. The Cass County Historical Museum, 1004 East Market Street, is open weekdays, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00-5:00 p.m., and the first Sunday afternoon of each month.

## Clark County

It was organized in 1801 and named in honor of George Rogers Clark, Revolutionary War hero who saved the Northwest Territory from the British. Clark was a resident of the county. The oldest American settlement in Indiana, and one of the oldest in the old Northwest Territory, is Clarksville (U.S. 31E). It was founded by George Rogers Clark in 1784.

The State of Virginia presented 150,000 acres to the Revolutionary War hero and his men to reward their fight in this territory for the American cause. Near here, in Jeffersonville on a peninsula in the Ohio, the government erected Fort Finney, or Steuben, as headquarters for the deerskin-clad frontier troops who took Kaskaskia and Vincennes from the British. Clark, impoverished and with one leg amputated, had little to show for his military victories or for his founding of Clarksville, Jeffersonville, and Louisville, Kentucky. President Thomas Jefferson assisted William Henry Harrison in drawing up a plan for the town of Jeffersonville. There is some question, however, if the plan was ever used.

The Howard Steamboat Museum, 1101 East Market Street, Jeffersonville, was the home of the Howard family who built many



Howard Steamboat Museum, Clark County

steamboats that plied the rivers during this period. The museum contains relics and other artifacts from this era.

A monument of Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana, erected under an act of the General Assembly of 1893, stands in the cemetery near Charlestown. The first Methodist Church in Indiana, built in 1807 on a farm, has been moved into Charlestown, opposite the cemetery and covered with a roof to preserve the original logs, as a permanent memorial to the early Methodists of the county.

## Clay County

Clay County was organized in 1825 and named in honor of Henry Clay. The Clay County Historical Society maintains a museum in the county courthouse in Brazil. Brazil was the location of one of the first interurban electric railroads in the nation. Built in 1893, relics of this vanished transportation system are on display in the museum. On U.S. 40, east of Brazil, stands the remains of the old McKinley Inn, last of 10 inns which dotted Clay County at the turn of the century. Here Abraham Lincoln stayed on one of his sojourns through Indiana. Two historical cabins built in 1856 have been placed in Forest Park and are open June-August on Sundays, 1:00-4:00 p.m.

Brazil has clay plants which are very fascinating to view. Tours may be made through the plants to see clay in the process from start to the finished tile products. And at Clay City is the old pottery works which may be visited. The old county jail in Bowling-green is now a museum, open on special days and/or by appointment.

## Clinton County

Clinton County was named in honor of DeWitt Clinton, early Governor of New York. David Killgore, the first settler in the county, located near the site of Jefferson in 1826. Other major settlers were Major David Allen and Colonel John Clark. At Michigantown (Ind. 29), named for the historic old Michigan Road, covered wagons once traveled over the dusty, stump riddled roadway enroute to find new homes in the north. The town of Kirklin was laid out by Nathan Kirk in 1837, while Mulberry was settled by Nickolas Buck in 1832. Clinton County was organized in 1830 with Jefferson as a temporary county seat until proper buildings were erected at Frankfort. It became the county seat in 1831 when the first court was held in the new log courthouse. Frankfort (U.S. 421 and Ind.



75) was named by residents of German descent for Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

## Crawford County

Organized in 1818, it was named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, land agent for General Washington. The county seat was named for William H. English, unanimous choice of his party for Vice-President of the United States in 1880.

Two of the finest caves of the Midwest—Wyandotte (Ind. 62) and Marengo (Ind. 64 and 66) are in this ruggedly beautiful county. Wyandotte, site of Indiana's newest State Recreation Area and second largest cave in the nation, is named for the Wyandotte Indians who used its miles of passages for shelter. Visitors can inspect ledges of dark flint, used by the Indians to make their spears and arrowheads. Saltpeter, used in the manufacture of gunpowder during the War of 1812, is also in evidence. In one stupendous room there is a 614 foot high "underground mountain", formed by stones dropping from the roof.

Both Wyandotte and Marengo have spectacular stalagmite and stalactite formations. Near Wyandotte, William Henry Harrison, Indiana territorial governor and ninth President of the U.S., operated a grist mill.

## Daviess County

The county was organized in 1803, and originally included the area now known as Ohio County, nearly all of Switzerland County and portions of several counties along the state line to Ft. Recovery. settlers were from the south with a later influx from the east. Washington has always been the county seat. Washington (U.S. 50 and Ind. 57) grew from a fort called Flora. The town is dotted with over-a-century old buildings. Amish farmers with their austere black garb are frequent visitors to Washington, and a colony of Amish is located in the county. A prominent early resident was James B. Reed, twice candidate for Governor of Indiana, who in 1850 became a member of Constitutional Convention. The Wabash and Erie Canal runs the full length of Daviess County . . . when the E & I railroad was built (to save money) they built it along the towpaths and it is therefore perhaps the "crooked wonder" of the world . . . there were "locks" and "flumes" within the county.

## Dearborn County

The county was organized in 1803, and originally included the area now known as Ohio County, nearly all of Switzerland County and portions of several counties along the state line to Ft. Recovery.

This county, named for General Henry Dearborn, then Secretary of War, is in the southeastern portion of the state, bordering on the Ohio boundary. Also markers at four points on Dearborn county road 500 N denote Morgan's trail which traversed North Dearborn County culminating at West Harrison. West Harrison (I-74 at Ohio state line) has a marker in mid-town that points out the spot where Civil War General John Hunt Morgan passed into Ohio with General Edward Hobson's Union Cavalry hot on his heels. History has it that the townspeople were unwilling hosts to both forces. Morgan made his headquarters at the American Hotel, which still stands on Harrison Avenue.

Visitors to Lawrenceburg (U.S. 50) readily detect the heady aroma of whiskey mash. Some of the nation's largest distilleries are here, and permits may be obtained to inspect their operation. Gambler's Row on the town's waterfront was once frequented by hordes of rowdy steamboat men. A famous old home, the Vance-Toussey mansion, is also to be found here.

Aurora is another charming river town. Its Hillforest Mansion (known as Steamboat House) is the town's pride and is open to the public daily. Also at Aurora, the smooth running ferry, *the CJ* will take visiting tourists to the Kentucky side of the Ohio and return. The visitor is rewarded with a delightful view of Aurora and its many century-old church spires and delightful river scenery.

## Decatur County

Decatur County was organized in 1821 and named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur. Located southeast of Indianapolis, the county seat, Greensburg, was founded by Colonel Thomas Hendricks. The courthouse became famous for an aspen tree growing from the tower 110 feet above ground. Decatur County was the center of population in 1890. The *Chicago Herald* erected a monument on the site which is located 4 miles northeast of Westport. General John T. Wilder (a Civil War officer) operated a foundry in Greensburg before the Civil War. Carl G. Fisher, a founder of the Indianapolis Speedway, and who later developed Miami Beach, Florida, was born in Greensburg in 1874.

Other notable men in the county history include Congressmen

George P. Shoemaker, Robert W. Miers and James Gavin. Colonel C. B. Shaw was Treasurer of the State after the Civil War and a resident of the county.

## DeKalb County

DeKalb County was organized in 1837 and named for Baron De Kalb who rose to the rank of general in the American Revolutionary Army. A bronze tablet is located at Spencerville which was erected by the DeKalb County Historical Society. The tablet marks the site of the first settlement. Auburn made automobile history as the home of the Auburn and Cord which were manufactured here. The annual Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg reunion is held at Auburn on the Saturday before Labor Day. This event attracts over one hundred classic Auburns, Cords, and Duesenbergs each year. Located near Spencerville is the only remaining covered bridge in DeKalb County.

## Delaware County

Muncie (Ind. 32 and U.S. 35) received its name from the Munsee Clan of Delaware Indians who had a village here on the White River. The "Middletown" of sociological fame, Muncie, is a bustling industrial city that boomed when one of the greatest gas fields was discovered here.

At Eaton (12 miles north on Ind. 3) gas from a rampaging well burned with such fury that the roar could be heard for miles around and the flames could be seen in Muncie. Other sites of interest are the Ball State University campus, a fine music auditorium, an art gallery, arboretum, and an inspiring statue of an Indian, known as "Appeal to the Great Spirit".

## Dubois County

The county, organized in 1817, was named for Tousaint Dubois, French soldier with General William Henry Harrison's forces at Tippecanoe. The first Courthouse was a log building located at Portersville. The county seat was moved to Jasper (U.S. 231 and Indiana 45 and 56) in 1830. Jasper was an early German Settlement. The Cross of Deliverance in the churchyard of St. Joseph's Church was erected by the four Bauman brothers, one a sculptor. It fulfilled a vow made when they were delivered from a terrible storm at sea while enroute to this country in 1874. On the hills overlooking Ferdinand (Indiana 162) is what appears to be a medieval castle. It is



the Immaculate Conception Convent and Academy, established in 1859, and now welcomes visitors. Huntingburg contains a cenotaph to Jesse Stork, the first American soldier to die in the Spanish-American War. The inscription is by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Dubois County is noted for the great number of wood office and household furniture manufacturing plants and also for its agriculture. It is the fourth ranking county in the United States for the production of turkeys.

## Elkhart County

Elkhart (U.S. 20) known as the band instrument capitol of the world is also the world center for manufacturing of mobile homes. Miles laboratories is located here and tours can be arranged through the plant. An island in the Elkhart river which Indians fancifully thought resembled an Elks heart gave the city its name. Located 4 miles east of Bristol (off Ind. 120) is Bonneyville Mill. Indiana's oldest continuously operating mill, its 155 acres of rolling woodland is a County Park. In nearby Bonneyville cemetery one will find the grave of William Tuffs, Revolutionary War soldier and only member of the Boston Tea Party buried in Indiana. Goshen (Ind. 15 & 33) is the principal trading center for the large colonies of Old Order Amish. These remarkable people still live much as they did in their ancestral Swiss and Palatine German homes centuries ago. There are educational tours given at Amish Acres in Nappanee daily from 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m. except Sunday when Hours are 1:00—6:00 p.m. E.D.T. Their horses and buggies are common sights, especially about Middlebury and Millersburg and Nappanee. Merchants maintain horse hitching racks in parking lots for their convenience. A museum operated by the Elkhart County Historical Society is located in the Rush Memorial Center in Bristol, two blocks west of the main square.

Also when in Elkhart County be sure to visit the Pioneer Museum in New Paris. Open hours are Monday through Saturday, 8:00 a.m.—7:00 p.m. and Sundays 1:00—6:00 p.m. Elkhart is also the home of the Elkhart Institute of Technology, Inc. and Goshen is the home of Goshen College, a Mennonite institution.

## Fayette County

Fayette County was organized in 1818, and named in honor of French General Lafayette. Connersville has many historic markers, including two to John Conner who founded the city in 1808. John

Conner was raised by the Delaware Indians and established a fur trading post in the vicinity. A scout for General Harrison in the War of 1812, Conner laid out the town in 1813, and went on to become one of Indiana's more wealthy leading citizens. In conjunction with his brother and other members of a commission selected for the purpose, he helped choose Indianapolis as a site for our state capital. Connersville, once called "Little Detroit", was the home of the McFarlan 1909-1928, Lexington 1910-1926, Empire 1912-1918, and many other classic automobiles. Automotive parts were supplied to all cars of the nation. The brick office of the company which operated the Whitewater Canal, with its pillar faced Greek Revival design, is a prime attraction for visitors. Another significant historical building is "Elmhurst", now home of the Masonic bodies of Connersville. This stately mansion was begun in 1831 and was at one time home of Cabel B. Smith. Many residents are descendants of Quaker pioneers.

## Floyd County

New Albany (U.S. 460) is replete with treasured memories of early Ohio River trade. The *Eclipse*, the most luxurious steamship ever to ply Western waters, was built in New Albany in 1851, as was the famous *Robert E. Lee*, winner of the immortal race with the *Natchez*. Ancient taverns and stately mansions of the steamship days survive. The Culbertson Mansion and Old Scribner House on Main Street are open to the public. In January 1964, a facelift program was undertaken and put into effect to restore the image of the legendary New Albany. This is a tribute to the planning and cooperation of community leaders, businessmen, historians, and citizens who appreciate New Albany's heritage. New Albany was chosen as an All American City in 1969. Floyd County was formerly a part of Clark and Harrison Counties.

## Fountain County

The County was named in honor of Major Fountain, a soldier killed in the battle of Maumee at Ft. Wayne. The Covington City courthouse contains a museum of historical items for all the city. Its walls are murals expressing the history of our state and city from beginning until 1940. Murals were under the direction of the famous mural painter Eugene F. Savage. Snoddy's Mill (located 3 miles south of the Covington exit on Interstate 74) stands on the west bank of Coal Creek. The mill has been restored by the Fountain County Historical Society as a farm and transportation museum with items dating back before 1900. Attica (US 41 & SR 28) is lo-

cated on the sight of the famous Potawatomi Indian village. Here Tecumseh gathered chiefs of many tribes and formed alliance to fight advances of the whites. Known as the "Gem City of the Wabash", it inspired Paul Dresser's *On the Banks of the Wabash*. Magnificent scenery is one of the attractions here and near Covington (US 136) where streams flow through beautiful gorges into the Wabash River.

## Franklin County

Brookville (U.S. 52 and Ind. 1) has some of the most beautiful and charming old homes of the old Northwest, built by Quaker and other pioneer settlers who came into the Whitewater Valley as early as the 1790's. In early days the town was a commercial, intellectual and political center, and it has been the home of four Indiana governors and four men who became governors of other states. A canal, just as it was while operating in the 1830's has been preserved . . . locks and all . . . at Metamora (U.S. 52), and visitors may ride on a canal boat operated by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. At Oldenburg is the Convent of the Immaculate Conception founded in 1851 and operating more than 70 mission schools.

The "Little Cedar Grove Baptist Church" is located three miles south of Brookville on U.S. 52. Much of the labor required in building the church was donated by parishioners. During the winter, the church was heated by charcoal burning in the pit in front of the pulpit. At a time when the Indians were still a menace, this method was chosen because lest smoke from a fireplace would not betray the presence of the faithful at worship. By 1946 renewed interest in the historical value of "Little Cedar Grove" spurred the inauguration of the present restoration. It is the oldest church in Indiana still standing on its original foundation. A large stone with bronze tablet, marking the site of the birthplace of General Lew Wallace, 1827, was erected by the Kiwanas Club, in October, 1924, in Brookville.

## Fulton County

The county was formed from portions of Cass, Miami, and Kosciusko counties, and named in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. A mile west of the county seat of Rochester in the summer of 1827, a grist mill was constructed by the United States Government to grind corn for the Potawatomi Indians under terms of an 1826 treaty. To obtain water power, a dam was built near its present location. This flooded the area surrounding five lakes and formed Lake Manitou of 775 acres. Manitou is the most famous of the county's many lakes. According to Indian legend it was the



home of "Great Spirit Manitou", who, unless appeased with sacrifice, swallowed up canoes of the unwary. Like the monster of Loch Ness, the legends of strange underwater denizens of the lake are related to visitors of today. Rochester, at the time of its founding in 1836, served as a trading center for Indians of many small villages of the area. These tribes were among those removed to Kansas to make way for the white settlers in 1838. The trail crossing of Potawatomi, Black Hawk and Miami Indians is marked by a tablet in Akron.

## Gibson County

It was named in honor of General John Gibson, Secretary and Acting Governor of Indiana Territory. Gibson county, established in 1813 in the southwest section of the state, borders Illinois. It has been a county since Indiana became a state and is a lush farming land with a great variety of crops. In season, mouth-watering cantaloupes, watermelons, peaches and sweet potatoes vie with corn and soybeans for the travelers' attention. Visitors will find many stands along the road where they can purchase fresh-from-the-farm produce at country prices.

Patoka, on U.S. 41, is the center of the fruit and vegetable growing district and in early times was an important stagecoach stop. Five miles south is Princeton, the county seat where Abraham Lincoln visited as an 18 year old boy. Fort Branch, south of Princeton, is on the site of a pioneer fort built in 1811 for protection against the Indians. A five foot limestone monument tells the history of the log fort.

## Grant County

Near Jalapa (county road west of Ind. 15) occurred one of the most exciting battles of the War of 1812. Several hundred Miami Indians attacked 600 soldiers of Colonel John Campbell on December 13, 1812. After a bitter three hour struggle, the surprise attack failed. The Americans marched back to Ohio. Over half of the force was incapacitated with frozen feet after a march beset by cold and hunger.

Marion, (Ind. 15 and 18) an industrial center, was once known as the "Queen City of the Gas Belt". A crude log cabin, complete with memories and relics of pioneer times, is a public museum in Matter Park. The Grant County Historical Society museum is at 205 North Washington Street, Marion.

Fairmount (Ind. 26) is largely a Quaker community. Many of the

faith's simple frame country churches may be seen in the vicinity.

Meshingomesia Indian cemetery is the largest Indian burial ground in the state and still in use within a half mile of a battleground on the last Indian reservation in the State of Indiana.

## Greene County

Organized in 1821 and named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary War Hero, Greene is one of the southwestern counties. The land donated by Peter Van Slyke became known as Bloomfield and is presently the county seat. The area near Linton (Ind. 54) was the center of population for the United States at the time of the 1930 census. Three miles south of Warrington was a huge sycamore tree with a stump 43 feet in circumference. The tree is believed to be the largest broad-leaved tree in the United States.

## Hamilton County

South of Noblesville (Ind. 37A) the palatial home of a rich fur trader, William Conner, has been restored. Recreated are the log trading post and the still where whiskey was purchased by both Indians and early white settlers. The Conner Prairie Settlement, done by Eli Lilly, Indiana philanthropist . . . and maintained by Earlham College . . . abounds with interest.

Noblesville (Ind. 19 and 38) was founded by Conner in 1823. Like his brothers he was a scout in the War of 1812. Noblesville is also the location of the historic county court house built in 1878 and the Railroad and Transportation Museum in Forest Park which is open Saturday and Sunday.

Seven miles north of Noblesville at the village of Strawtown on Indiana 37 is the approximate location of the earliest crossroad trails in central Indiana and the site of Indian mounds on White River. Also a large monument was placed there in 1931, in honor of the early Indian chief, Chief Straw.

## Hancock County

At Greenfield (U.S. 40) see the birthplace of noted Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, preserved just as it was when he was a barefoot boy, swimming and fishing "up and down Old Brandywine". Fans of "Little Orphan Annie", "The Raggedy Man", "Our Hired Girl, Lizabuth Ann", and many other well-known Riley char-

acters will enjoy exploring the town of the author's boyhood. The Home is open daily from 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. except on Wednesday, and Sunday afternoons, 1:00-5:00 p.m. James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Park, at the eastern edge of town, encompasses the "Old Swimmin' Hole," immortalized in Riley's poem. A statue of the poet stands before the courthouse.

In 1967 the Hancock County Historical Society, aided by the City of Greenfield, moved a log jail that served Hancock County from 1853 to 1871 to Riley Park in Greenfield, and restored it as a museum. Dedicated in June 1968, it is now open to the public on Sundays and special occasions, or by appointment. It contains displays of pioneer items and upstairs is the original cell room, complete with the nails driven in the old logs to prevent the prisoners from "sawing out".

Irving Wild Animal Farm, located northeast of Greenfield, may be driven through daily.

Philadelphia (U.S. 40) was an important stagecoach stop on the Old National Road.

## Harrison County

A simple, two-room building of native limestone slabs is the central attraction of Corydon (U.S. 460 and Ind. 135). The site was chosen and named by William Henry Harrison. Built in 1811-1812 for the county's courthouse, this primitive building with its hand-made but lovely railings and woodwork served as Indiana's capitol from the beginning of its statehood 1816 until 1825. The public shrine is charmingly restored. Nearby is another Indiana stone shrine enclosing the stump of a great old elm. The state convention to draft the first constitution was held by 44 delegates in its cool shade rather than in the crowded, stuffy confines of the Capitol. With this constitution, Indiana became the first state to assume responsibility for educating its citizens.

In the south part of town, the short "Dinkey Line" railroad train chugs a few times a week on rails laid on the bedrock limestone of a clear little stream to reach a couple of the town's factories. Everywhere downtown are evidences of antiquity zealously preserved by the townspeople. Here is the tavern where pioneer legislators went for food, bed and drink and the home of Thomas Posey, scion of an aristocratic Virginia family, who served as territorial governor.

Corydon is the site of the Zimmerman Art Glass Factory.

## Hendricks County

Plainfield (U.S. 40) is the site of the Indiana Boys' School, where there are two unusual monuments. One, a statue carved from a



solid block of Indiana limestone, represents Whittier's "Barefoot Boy". The other pays tribute to Thomas Pain Westendorf, once an official of the school, who wrote the beloved classic melody, *I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen*.

Danville (U.S. 36) was the home of Central Normal College. This institution has a fascinating history. Danville wanted a college and in the dawn of a May morning, 1878, its citizens "kidnapped" the college from Ladoga and hauled it away in wagons to Danville. Ladoga residents didn't realize what had happened until too late.

Cartersburg—Crystal Spring, 30 miles southwest of Indianapolis, was in existence as far back as 1800 and is operative yet today.

Center Valley on S.R. 39, 3 miles south of Belleville is one of the counties earliest villages.

The county was named for William Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana during the organization of the county in 1823.

## Henry County

David Butler bought the first tract of land sold by the government in the county in 1821.

Millville (Ind. 38) is the birthplace of Wilbur Wright. New Castle was a pioneer auto manufacturing center with the Maxwell model. The New Castle courthouse contains many different markers and monuments to Civil War and Spanish-American War Veterans. The Henry County Historical Building has been established as a museum and is located at 614 South 14th Street in New Castle.

Spiceland (Ind. 3) had one of the most important secondary schools in the section, Spiceland Academy, built in 1834. Historian Charles Beard learned from eminent Quaker teachers at this school. The novel, *Rein Tree County* has Henry County as the setting (the home of Rein Tree County).

## Howard County

Kokomo (U.S. 31 and 35) got its name from a Miami Indian celebrity who pitched his tepee there. It was the home of Elwood Haynes, a clever machinist who built the first successful automobile in America and gave his "horseless carriage" a trial run on the Pumpkinvine Pike on July 4, 1894. His home is now a public museum. Much exciting automobile history was made here in early days with the manufacture of the Haynes and Apperson automobiles. A monument to Chief Kokomo is in Pioneer Cemetery. Those who are enthralled by the stupendous will find it in Kokomo City Park where there is a stuffed steer which weighed 4,470 pounds when alive and the stump of a sycamore tree, 59 feet in circumference.



Saint Meinrad, Spencer County



Bedford Limestone Quarry, Lawrence County



Elwood Haynes Home, Howard County

The Howard County Historical Museum occupies one half of the basement floor in the Court House in Kokomo. Among the more attractive exhibits is a very rare collection of items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln, and a pioneer living room and bedroom. Museum hours are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday 12:00—4:00 p.m. It is open at other times by special appointment for group tours.

Greentown (U.S. 35 and Ind. 22) is an original Miami Indian Reservation, which many people believe got its name from an Indian Chief named Green. The original plat for the town was filed April 14, 1848. Greentown in the early days was considered the half-way point for lodging for the two day trip from Jonesboro to Kokomo. The Indiana Tumbler and Goblet Company, was founded in Greentown on February 17, 1894 by David C. Jenkins. The company manufactured glass until fire destroyed the company on June 13, 1903. A museum now houses a wide variety of the glass which has become a collector's item from coast to coast.

## Huntington County

Huntington (U.S. 24) was the home of a very unusual soldier, John R. Kissinger, a private in the United States Army, who was stationed in Cuba in 1900. Private Kissinger voluntarily contracted the dread Yellow Fever in an experiment conducted by the famed Dr. Walter Reed. Of Kissinger, Dr. Reed said, "In my opinion, there has never been a higher exhibition of moral courage in the annals of the Army of the United States".

The Little Wabash River was an important waterway for the Maumee-Wabash Portage. Buildings built over the Little River in Downtown Huntington are unique and interesting.

Quakers were the earliest settlers, but left no landmarks. Huntington Reservoir, a 900 acre body of water, was finished for recreation in June of 1970. It is being developed jointly by the State of Indiana and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. A good portion of Salamonie Reservoir lies in Huntington County. The home of Chief Francis La Fontaine is located between the junction of U.S. 24 West and the west bypass. Across the road from the home can be found the Indian Treaty marker of 1800.

Huntington College and *Our Sunday Visitor*, one of the most widely circulated Catholic newspapers in the world, are located here. The Huntington library has many volumes dating from 1874, bound in sheepskin and bearing the words "Mechanics' and Working Men's Library."



## Jackson County

The first train robbery in the world occurred at Seymour (Int. 65) when the Reno Gang of Jackson County sprang aboard an Ohio & Mississippi train on the night of October 6, 1866, and took \$15,000 from the Adams Express Agency man. A tree at the edge of the city is said to have been used for hanging the gang. Seymour's H. Vance Swope Memorial Art Gallery, named for a native who became a famous artist in New York, has one of the finest collections of original paintings to be found in a city of this size. One mile north of Seymour is a stone marker on the site of the first blockhouse built for defense against the Indians. Near Reddington (U.S. 31) is Tipton's Island in the White River where in 1812 General John Tipton practically ended Indian warfare in Indiana territory by defeating a war party. Near Brownstown (U.S. 50) are breathtaking views on Skyline Drive in Jackson Washington State Forest. At Vallonia (Ind. 135) is the site of a mysterious French settlement of the 1700's and of a pioneer log fort erected for protection against the Indians.

## Jasper County

Rensselaer (Ind. 53 and 114) is the home of St. Joseph College, founded in 1889. Explorer Sieur de La Salle, fur traders, rough and ready voyageurs, trappers and lumbermen once plied the waters of the Kankakee River which forms the northern boundary of the county. Used as early as 1679, it was a link in one of the greatest trade routes of the continent, connecting the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence in the fur trade. Destructive fires in 1843 and 1864 wiped out early county historical documents. Milroy Park has a statue of General Milroy, Civil War hero and member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850.

The Jasper County Historical Log Cabin Museum was moved to the Jasper County Fair Grounds in 1967 and is furnished with furniture of the period the Cabin was used.

## Jay County

Organized in 1836, Jay is one of the central-eastern counties bordering on the Ohio state line. Two and a half miles north of Pennville (Ind. 1) is a marble tablet in memory of Eliza Harris, whose flight from slavery was told in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. She stopped there on her way to Canada. Portland (U.S. 27) is the birthplace of Elwood Haynes, inventor of the automobile. Jay was

originally a timbered and hardwood forest area, but now is essentially an agricultural county.

## Jefferson County

Madison (U.S. 421) has all the charm of the Old South. Founded in 1805, it was a bustling steamship port and grew to be Indiana's biggest city by 1850. Here was made many of the wrought iron railings for famous homes in New Orleans and Charleston, South Carolina. Auctioneers chant their sales each fall at the Madison Loose Leaf Tobacco Market. Visitors see the 150 year old home of Architect Francis Costigan and others he designed, including Shrewsbury House and the J. F. D. Lanier Home. The Home, built in 1844 by the first president of the Madison Branch of the Second State Bank of Indiana, was restored by the state in 1925 as a memorial in recognition of Lanier's services to Indiana during the Civil War. Also open to the public is the Talbott-Hyatt Pioneer Frontier Garden located on Poplar Street between First and Second Streets. On view in the garden is the Talbott pioneer kitchen with period furnishings. The first public library in the Northwest Territory was established in Madison in 1820. Fair Play Fire Department No. 1, the state's oldest volunteer fire department, still uses the fire house built in 1841. In mid-July Madison hosts the world's fastest hydroplanes in races on the Ohio River. Breathtaking views of the Ohio River are seen nearby from Clifty Falls State Park and Hanover College. Founded in 1827, Hanover is the oldest existing private 4-year college in Indiana. The Court House, which was built in 1855, has been remodeled on the inside and made into three stories in 1965. This was done without changing the outside structure.

## Jennings County

North Vernon (U.S. 50 and Indiana 3) is one mile from Muscatatuck Park, with its river canyon, cliffs and springs. Vernon (South 2 miles on Indiana 3) mustered 400 men who stood off General John Hunt Morgan's force of 2,200 Dixie cavalymen until they were reinforced by 600 men. Then, the feeble force audaciously demanded that Morgan surrender and put up such a stout show of strength that the raiders fled after a feeble skirmish rather than try to take the town. The court house at Vernon, built in 1859, is a good example of Federal architecture and boasts a 75-foot high tower. Across the

street is the North American House, the home of the Jennings County Historical Society Museum and Our Heritage, Inc. Built in the 1820's, it was formerly used as a stage coach stop and inn.

## Johnson County

In 1834 the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute was founded at Franklin (U.S. 31). Franklin College has expanded from a log cabin built in 1834 to its present existence of many buildings open to the public. Franklin contains monuments honoring heroes of the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars and its own pioneers. The Johnson County Museum displays a blood-spattered fan said to have been held by a woman who sat in Abraham Lincoln's box the night he was assassinated at Ford Theatre. The Indiana Masonic Home, The Methodist Home, and outstanding Museum and original log cabin are all located in Franklin. The Presbyterian "Westminster Village" is south of Greenwood.

## Knox County

Few cities have more romantic or important historic shrines than Vincennes (U.S. 50). Thousands of buffaloes forded the streams here, beating out a trail from Louisville prairies, which was much used by early settlers who named it the Buffalo Trace. White men were here as early as 1664 and the city was occupied successively by the French and English.

One of the most romantic military feats in American history, which saved the Old Northwest from the British during the Revolution, occurred here. On a dreary, cold day . . . February 23, 1779 . . . George Rogers Clark led 130 starving, shivering, frontiersmen, wading and swimming, through the icy waters of the Wabash. Their march ended with a siege that night against General Hamilton and the garrison at the British fort of Sackville. Two days later the British surrendered.

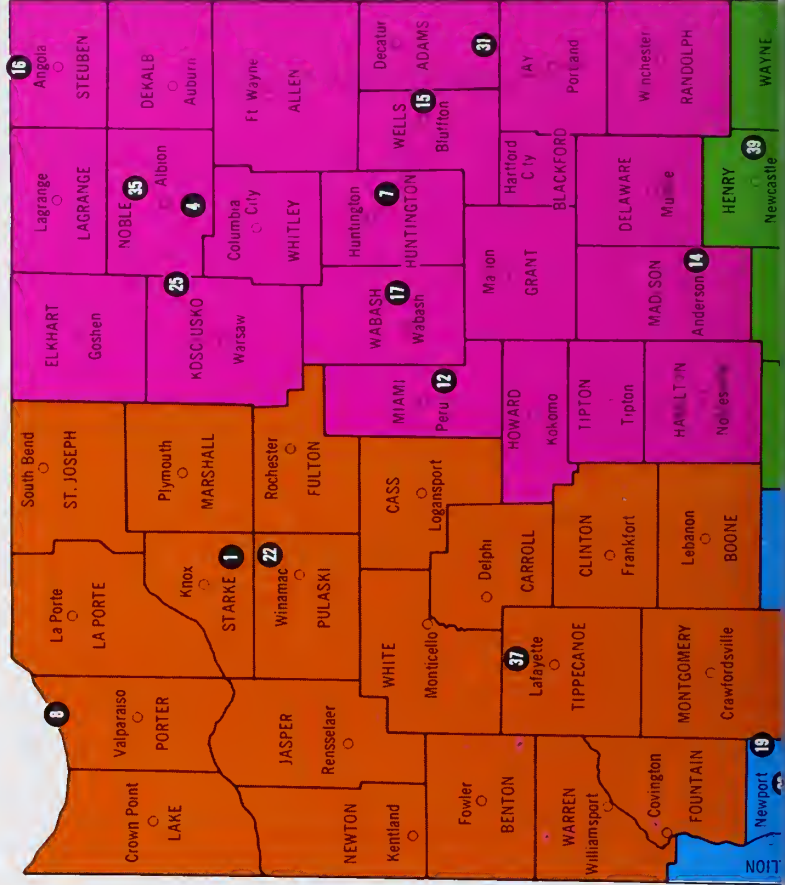
Within walking distance of the Indiana end of the George Rogers Clark Memorial on the Lincoln Bridge are half a dozen historic shrines of great interest. The Memorial to the famed General . . . a series of majestic murals . . . helps you relive the feats of St. Francis Xavier Church. In its cemetery Indians and pioneer French settlers of the 1700's are buried.

The new Brute Library of the Old Cathedral was dedicated in May, 1969. This Library houses one of the most valuable rare book collections in the country.



# State Parks Recreation Areas & Beaches

1. Bass Lake
2. Brown County
3. Cagles Mill Reservoir
4. Chain o' Lakes
5. Clifty Falls
6. New Harmony
7. Huntington Reservoir
8. Indiana Dunes
9. Lincoln
10. Mansfield Reservoir
11. Raccoon Lake
12. McCormick's Creek
13. Mississinewa Reservoir
14. Miami
15. Monroe Reservoir
16. Paynetown
17. Mounds
18. Ouabache
19. Pokagon
20. Salamonie Reservoir
21. Lost Bridge
22. Salamonie Forest
23. Scales Lake
24. Shades
25. Shakamak
26. Spring Mill
27. Tippecanoe River
28. Turkey Run
29. Versailles
30. Wawasee Lake



27. Angel Mounds  
28. Corydon Capitol  
29. Indiana Territory  
30. J.F.D. Lanier  
31. Limerlost  
32. New Harmony  
33. Old State Bank  
34. Pigeon Roost  
35. George Stratton Porter  
36. T. C. Steele  
37. Tippecanoe Battlefield  
38. Whitewater Canal  
39. Wilbur Wright

40. George Rogers Clark  
National Memorial

41. Lincoln Boyhood  
National Memorial



The County headings in the book correspond to the map colors.

To the north a short way, a plain frame building stands. This was the first seat of Indiana government, when it was organized as a territory in 1800. Inside is the tiny spinet desk where seasoned old Indian fighter and territorial secretary John Gibson kept official records.

In the shade of a nearby tree, Gov. William Henry Harrison, the territorial governor, narrowly escaped assassination by Tecumseh and his Shawnee warriors who were visiting the capitol for a conference. Within a stones throw of the Territorial Capitol is a tiny frame building at the very spot where 21 year old Abraham Lincoln first saw a printing press in operation back in 1830. Here also is the same crude hand press Lincoln viewed, with all the interesting paraphernalia used by Eluhu Stout, the state's first printer. Visitors may also go through Grouseland, the mansion of William Henry Harrison, the wilderness home of the scion of one of Virginia's greatest families. The Francis Vigo Chapter of the D. A. R., owners of Grouseland, is refurbishing the Mansion in keeping with the Harrison period. In 1840 Harrison became President of the United States, a position to be held later by his Hoosier grandson, Benjamin Harrison.

A city of great civic pride, Vincennes gives the traveler every help in visiting its well-marked shrines. Soon to be open to the public is the home where Red Skelton, master comedian, was born. Near the Territorial Capitol is Vincennes University, which traces its beginnings to territorial days. Those seeking a delightful dining treat, should not miss a "fiddler" dinner in Vincennes restaurants. The "fiddler" is a small channel catfish which abounds in the Wabash.

## Kosciusko County

Kosciusko County was organized in 1837 and named in honor of General Thaddeus Kosciusko, Polish soldier and patriot, who served as aide-de-camp to General Washington. A young Frenchman, Dominique Rousseau, was the first white man to settle in Kosciusko county. Kosciusko is an agricultural county and one of the state's largest land areas. Warsaw (U.S. 30 and Ind. 15) is the heart of a county that boasts 100 sparkling lakes, and is a summer playground for thousands who flock to enjoy bathing, fishing and boating. Winona Lake, adjoining the city on the east, is a church-oriented community, and the summer headquarters for many national church events.

Evangelist Billy Sunday and singer Homer Rodehever were among its many famous residents. Large church publishing firms, Winona College and Billy Sunday Tabernacle are located here.



## LaGrange County

Big Squaw Prairie (Mongowinong) is the Indian name of the village on Pigeon River which first occupied the site of Howe (Ind. 9 and 120). The Howe Military School is located here and smartly uniformed cadets march where the Potowatomis once did war dances. A military parade is held by the cadets each weekend. Howe and the surrounding area have many well kept century homes and farms.

The west part of La Grange County includes one of the largest Amish settlements in the United States, situated around Topeka and Shipshewana, near U.S. 20, and Ind. 5.

Greenfield Mills in the northeast part of the county on Fawn River was built in 1834 and is still in operation milling buck-wheat and other flours, using some equipment dating back to Civil War days.

## Lake County

Gary (Int. 80, 90 and 65) is the hub of the Calumet area, Indiana's second most populous area. Virtually a wasteland of sand dunes marshes, and scattered farms when Judge Elbert M. Gary announced in 1905 that the dunelands had been selected as the site of a new steel mill for the U.S. Steel Company, it and its neighboring cities have mushroomed into one of the greatest industrial areas of the nation. The great steel plants located throughout the county offer tours for visitors. Father Marquette, French Jesuit explorer who is believed to have traveled the Lake Michigan shore here in 1673, is commemorated by a statue in Gary's Marquette Park. The city's school system stands as a testimonial to Dr. William Wirt who molded it with progressive methods that were widely imitated as the "Gary system."

The first Catholic Church in northwest Indiana, built of logs in the late 1830's by John Hack, first German settler who lived at St. John, is now permanently preserved on the grounds of the Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, one-half mile south of U.S. 30 and three miles east of U.S. 41. Hack's home was the principal stopping place for westbound immigrants bypassing the southern tip of Lake Michigan.

The refrigerator car was first successfully used at Hammond by George Hammond and Marcus Towle in 1869. Tours are available of Pullman-Standard's huge research facilities at Hammond.

Tours are available also of two giants of the steel industry—Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube are located at East Chicago.

U.S. 231 and State Roads 53, 55, & 8 pass through the county seat—Crown Point—designated as such in 1840 by the county commissioners. The first courthouse was a log structure built in 1838 which was replaced by a two story frame building 1849. The frame building remains standing today but was subsequently replaced as the courthouse by the present brick structure dating from 1878. The Old Homestead at 227 South Court Street, built in 1847, is open to visitors.

## La Porte County

At Michigan City (U.S. 20) is one of the best yacht harbors on the Great Lakes. Nearby is internationally known Friendship Gardens with flowers and plants from many nations of the world. Those who enjoy nautical points of interest will want to inspect the two light-houses which mark the Lake Michigan shore.

LaPorte, the county seat, contains one of the finest historical museums in Indiana. Located in the basement of the county court house, this museum contains hundreds of articles used by the pioneers of Indiana. Among fine exhibits is the Edward Vail collection of native birds shot along the Kankakee River and a magnificent collection of firearms of over 800 pieces. The antique firearms were donated to the city of La Porte by W. A. Jones. There is also a fine collection of coins from all around the world.

## Lawrence County

Spring Mill State Park (Ind. 60, just east of Mitchell) is one of the best-loved parks in Indiana. An authentic reproduction of a busy log cabin village centered around an operating grist mill with an overshot water wheel shows how our pioneers lived in 1816. Its magnificent setting is a little valley among hills covered with towering trees, and dotted with caves and crystal clear springs.

Mitchell is in the process of completing two memorials to its most famous native, Virgil "Gus" Grissom, who was killed while engaged in a test project for the Apollo Space Program. In addition to a memorial stone a visitors' center is being erected at Spring Mill State Park, containing the history of Grissom's historical flight. Both should be available for use in 1971.

The area is also known for its persimmon pudding and other delicacies. There is an annual Persimmon Festival held here each September. Beautiful Indiana limestone is used in building throughout the nation. Quarries may be visited in Bedford and Oolitic.

## Madison County

Delaware Indians, fleeing from the relentless whites, inhabited this area. The county seat, Anderson (Ind. 9 and 32) is named for Chief William Anderson. Mounds Park, nearby, preserves the mounds and relics of a little known and mysterious prehistoric race. Early automobile history was made in Anderson, and it is still a parts producing center. At Pendleton a monument marks the spot, by a beautiful little waterfall on Fall Creek, where three white men were hanged in 1824 for the murder of nine innocent Indians. It was the first time whites were ever legally executed for murdering Indians. Located in the county are the International Headquarters of two large religious movements. The Church of God of Anderson is located in the eastern part of the city. The Spiritualist movement has their headquarters at Chesterfield (Ind. 32).

The St. Clair Glass Company, located west of State Road 13 and north of State Road 28 and 408 North 5th Street in Elwood, gives tours for visitors on Mondays and Tuesdays or by appointment on other days. Hours for the glass blowing factory are 8:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m. Various types of glass products are made at the factory; lamps, tooth pick holders, and salt and pepper shakers, etc.

## Marion County

The oldest existing log cabin in the county built by the Pugh family in 1821, on what is now the Girl Scout Reservation, near Clermont, has been made a permanent memorial to the pioneer life of the county. It is being refurbished with authentic articles of that period to illustrate rural life of one hundred years ago. Indianapolis was chosen as the state capitol in 1820 because of its geographical location. It was at that time wilderness, some 60 miles from the nearest settlement. Alexander Ralston, who helped in laying out Washington, D. C., mapped a one-mile square city, radiating from a circle. The first legislature convened in the new capitol city in 1825. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument now on Ralston's circle is 284½ feet high and pays tribute to those who fought for Indiana and the nation from the French and Indian Wars through the Civil War. North of the circle are five blocks devoted to civic and historic use. The Post Office and Federal Building has been called the finest specimen of Greek-inspired architecture in America. Next is University Square, a four-acre park-plaza, followed by a World War Memorial Building that is beautifully illuminated at night, a 100-foot high obelisk square and the national headquarters of the American Legion. Facing this row of memorials is the Scottish



Rite Cathedral, world famous for its architecture. Two blocks from the circle is the State Capitol, completed in 1888. The division of tourism sponsors weekday guided tours. Local shrines include the homes of poet James Whitcomb Riley, President Benjamin Harrison, Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, humorist Kin Hubbard, novelist-dramatist Booth Tarkington and preacher Henry Ward Beecher. The Morris-Butler Home has been restored to express the gentle Victorian way of life it knew in 1860. Oldfields, a 45 acre tract on West 38th Street, includes the 18th century French chateau the Lilly Pavilion of the Decorative Arts. The Clowes Fund Collection of paintings by the Old Masters enjoys international renown. One of the most outstanding pharmacy restorations in America is Hook's Historical Drug Store at Indiana State Fairgrounds. The infamous bandit John Dillinger and many of the famous named above are buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, largest cemetery with a mausoleum in the United States. On the Butler University Campus is Clowes Hall, worth a visit for its distinctive architecture. Also, near the campus is the Christian Theological Seminary which has striking architecture and a growing permanent collection of major modern art works. Conducted tours are given upon request. And, of course, visitors flock to the Indianapolis Speedway, with its museum open year-around and rides around the track available 11 months of the year. In the month of May the world's greatest race drivers take over for qualifications, testing and the Memorial Day race. Each year 250,000 or more fans come from all over the world to see the Indianapolis "500". And the people of the city stage a May-long festival involving thousands of citizens.

## Marshall County

Near Plymouth (U.S. 30) is the Chief Menominee monument, named for a chief of the Potawatomi. The old chief hopelessly defied the white soldiers in efforts to remove his tribesmen west. His efforts failed, and soldiers secretly surrounded the Indians at the Roman Catholic Mission of Father Pettit on Myers Lake a short distance away. Thus, kidnapped, the tribe was marched across the prairies in the heat of summer in 1836 to Kansas, dying like flies along the way. The trek, which started with 859 men, women and children, is remembered today as "The Trail of Death". Just four years earlier the United States had signed a treaty with the Potawatomi giving them certain lands "forever".

Noted Culver Military Academy occupies one of the most beautiful settings that could be imagined on the banks of Lake Maxinkuckee at Culver (Ind. 117). Here cadets and the world-famous Black Horse Troop may be seen.

## Martin County

Sculptured by erosion, the steep hills of this county present many picturesque views. Scenic spots are Jug Rock and The Pinnacle, jutting out 276 feet over the White River near Shoals (U.S. 50). The beautiful Hindostan Falls in White River are about six miles southwest of Shoals. Again the traveler crosses the historic old Buffalo Trace. Legends of the Choctaw Indians haunt McBride's Bluff where these Indians lived in caves. Tradition says they left a treasure in silver there, but it never has been located.

## Miami County

This county is in the heart of the great Indian empire of the mighty Miami tribe, which at one time encompassed all of Indiana, western Ohio, southern Michigan and eastern Illinois. Two fine museums, the Puterbaugh Museum, 11 North Huntington Street and the Miami County Historical Museum on the fourth floor of the courthouse, in the county seat, Peru (U.S. 24), have interesting collections of Indian and other pioneer relics. Near the city, on Ind. 124, is the former Wallace Circus farm where many of America's great traveling circuses made their winter quarters. Each summer, Peru recalls those days with a four-day festival. On the third week in July featuring a 3-ring all amateur circus performances. A circus museum is now open to the public. A few miles south and east is the old trading post run by Francois Godfroy, said to have been the second richest Indian in America in his time. Seven miles southeast of Peru (on the Frances Slocum Trail) is the home of Cole Porter, composer. The Trail also leads to the Mississinewa dam and reservoir, one of the largest artificial lakes in Indiana, with facilities for camping, fishing, swimming and boating. The grave of Frances Slocum is located on the north shore of the Mississinewa Reservoir.

## Monroe County

Bloomington (Ind. 37 and 46) is the home of Indiana University, founded in 1824. One of the first institutions of higher learning west of the Alleghenies, it is now one of the nation's ten largest universities. I.U. numbers Wendell Wilkie, Theodore Dreiser, Don Herold, and Hoagy Carmichael among its distinguished alumni. President Theodore Roosevelt once called the forested campus, "the most beautiful in the United States." Between Bloomington



James Whitcomb Riley Home, Marion County



and Bedford are the great Indiana limestone quarries which produce the best-known building stone in the world. Visitors will enjoy watching the huge blocks of limestone being cut from the solid bedrock. Monroe Reservoir, the largest body of water in the state, is located just south of Bloomington. Recreation activities are provided at this 10,750 acre lake year around. Harmony (Indiana 45) is the site of an ill-fated co-operative society founded in 1826. It failed a year later due to dissention among its members.

## Montgomery County

Crawfordsville has long been known as "The Athens of Indiana" because of its strong cultural interests. It is the home of Wabash College, a small and select men's school, founded in 1832. The Shades State Park is located 16 miles southeast of Crawfordsville, off Ind. 234. Hikers, young and old, will enjoy the picturesque rocky cliffs and lookout points along Sugar Creek. One of the main annual events is the Sugar Creek Canoe Race, held each spring between Crawfordsville and Turkey Run State Park. Points of interest in Crawfordsville include Lane Place, a Greek Revival mansion built in 1844, with authentic period furnishings, and Elston Homestead, one of the city's most beautiful landmarks. The Darlington covered bridge, eight miles northeast of Crawfordsville, marks a favorite fishing home of sportsmen. Yount's Mill, Caleb Mills House, and Forest Hall are also important historical sites in Crawfordsville. Seven nationally known writers lived here, including Lew Wallace, author of *Ben-Hur*. The Ben-Hur Museum built in 1896 is now a part of a beautiful park and contains many artistic mementos of the Hoosier author.

## Morgan County

Waverly (Ind. 37) dates its history back to earliest Indiana times. It is situated at the end of the renowned Whetzel Trace, which was built by Jacob Whetzel, one of a celebrated family of Indian fighters. Waverly is also on the route of the old Central Canal which was built in the 1830's.

Martinsville (Ind. 39 & 44) is the home of the Grassy Fork Fish Hatchery, world's largest producer of goldfish. It is also the site of many gushing wells, which have given the town the nickname of "Artesian City." The boyhood homes of two former Indiana governors, Paul V. McNutt and Emmet Branch, are here. A point of

interest in the city is a marker one half mile from the courthouse indicating the first paved mile of the Dixie Highway. In July of 1971, the largest collection of phonographs in the world will be housed in the new museum located at the junction of State Highways 37 and 252 at the edge of Martinsville. The Spruce Hill Farm, a petting zoo, is located four miles south of Martinsville on State Road 67. It will be open week-ends, 10:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m. After Labor Day, the week-end schedule will go into effect until November 1, 1971.

Mooreville was the home of Paul Hadley, an Indiana artist, whose design for the state flag was accepted by the state legislature in 1917. The actual flag he presented for their approval is on display in the Children's Museum in Indianapolis.

Gold Creek (near Ind. 67) was the scene of a fantastic gold rush. Three million shares of stock were sold in a company after a few flakes were found in the creek bed, but the rush faded out quickly when it was found that panners seldom garnered as much as 25 cents worth of gold a day.

## Newton County

Skulls, bones and wallows, of once thundering herds of buffalo, were found by the first settlers of this county, which is part of the true prairie. Willow Slough (north of Morocco near U.S. 41) is a remnant of Beaver Lake, once a 10,000 acre natural lake which was drained so that its fertile soil could be farmed. In pre-Civil War days, counterfeiters, horse thieves and bandits made Bogus Island, in the lake, their headquarters.

At Brook (on Ind. 16, two miles east), is the Historic Hazeldon Home of George Ade, famous author, humorist, and playwright. His home is now almost completely restored at a cost of more than \$50,000.00—and at no cost to the tax-payers—all is paid for thus far. The home is open by appointment only and is currently being used for private receptions, etc., and can be toured by groups by contacting John R. Funk, President, George Ade Memorial Association, Inc., P.O. Box 67, Kentland, 47951.

Ade became famous for his FABLES IN SLANG at the turn of the century. Among his famous plays was the COUNTY CHAIRMAN—the motion picture version starred the late Will Rogers. The play was based on a local character, a native of Newton County.

The George Ade Memorial Association, Inc., and the Newton County Historical Society, Inc., expect to have the home open to the public for viewing in the near future. The Newton County Historical Society has its headquarters at the Ade Home. It occupies three upstairs rooms for museum purposes.

## Noble County

This county, with Albion (Ind. 9) as county seat, was part of the Underground Railroad that helped runaway slaves northward to freedom. Villages of Miami and Potawatomi Indians were located in Noble County as late as 1848. Noted for its many lakes and summer resorts, the county has a unique series of close-lined small bodies of water which make up Chain O' Lakes State Park. A scenic resort, Sylvan Lake, was formed in 1837 as a reservoir for a canal to connect Northport with the Wabash and Erie Canal. In the 1850's a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters, the "Black-legs," headquartered at Tamarock, near Rome City (Ind. 9). North of Kendallville (Ind. 3) is the Gene Stratton Porter Memorial to the author of *The Girl of the Limberlost*.

Stone's Trace Historical Society Maintains a museum at the intersection of Indiana 33 & Indiana 5, where Robert Stone—who was one of the earliest settlers in Noble County—built a home that was also used for a stage coach stop, inn, post office, court room, school house, and general meeting place for the community. Restored, this landmark adds much to the history of the area and the schools. The "Old Jail" Museum in Albion (Road 9) is sponsored by the Noble County Historical Society and is open May through October. The building was constructed in 1875.

## Ohio County

The county's topography and history is formed around the Ohio River. Artifacts from the Fort Ancient People (1400 A.D.) have been found in abundance in the county. Colonel Laughery and his party of about 100 men were slaughtered by the Indians in 1781 near the mouth of Laughery Creek (Ind. 56).

Front Street in Rising Sun, once a busy port in steamboat days, is the site of several old homes built in that era. Travelers will also find a public riverside park and picnic area. The courthouse on Main Street (Ind. 262), built in 1845, is still in use today. The Ohio County Historical Society, Inc. operates a museum on Walnut Street (Ind. 56). The HOOSIER BOY, record holding speedboat of the early 1900's, is on display as well as other items of local and statewide interest. A guide to the historic and recreational sites in the county is available at the museum. Hours for the museum are 1:00—4:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.



## Orange County

One of the favorite stopping places for tourist in America is West Baden, where you will find the beautiful campus of Northwood Institute. One of the outstanding features of the campus is the "Big Dome", a domed-shaped building 200 feet in diameter and 130 feet above the floor, which is supported by steel ribs stretching from a hub in the center to the walls. The Institute was first a hotel and then a Jesuit Seminary before its present use. After visiting the campus, then travel on to French Lick (Ind. 56). Thomas Taggart, former United States Senator, founded the French Lick Hotel, now the French-Lick Sheraton. The hotel is still crowded by convention goers and other guests who enjoy the splendors of another era, play the noted golf courses and take a sip of "Pluto Water". Horseback riding, cycling, mineral baths, skeet and trap shooting are other activities available to the tourist.

Paoli (Ind. 56 and 37) features a courthouse which is a masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture. Northwest of this town is a bubbling cauldron where Lost River leaves its underground limestone channel and continues on above ground.

## Owen County

Spencer (Ind. 67) was named for Captain Spier Spencer, hero slain in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. It is the county seat of Owen county, widely known as "Sweet Owen", and it was the home of Ban Johnson, one of the founders of the American Baseball League. Two Indiana poets, William Vaughn Moody and William Herschell, once lived here. Samuel Ralston, former Governor of Indiana, was an early resident, settling here with his parents in 1865 near Jordan Village. Ind. 67 follows the route of the old Wabash and Erie Canal. Prehistoric artifacts are being found in the county, as well as Indian relics, Indian burial mounds, Cataract Falls on the Eel River and McCormick's Creek State Park are other points of interest.

## Parke County

Although many Indiana communities have preserved their wooden covered bridges, Parke County, with 37, has more than any county in the nation. Each spring and fall tourists come from all 50 states and many foreign countries to help celebrate this history-

recalling non-commercial festival held in honor of these charming rural landmarks. A village, known as Billie Creek Village, is being erected one mile east of Rockville (south of U.S. 36) and craft activities were moved there during the 1969 Covered Bridge Festival, which is held from the 2nd thru the 3rd weekends in October. Authentic houses and stores, are being restored to create a turn-of-the-century village. Besides the bridges, the county boasts three state parks. Especially interesting is Turkey Run State Park where breathtaking canyons of solid limestone, magnificent foliage and rugged, forested hills are a feast to the eye. Raccoon Lake State Recreation Area is also found in the southern section of the county. The historical society has erected several markers throughout the county calling attention to such spots as: boyhood home of J. G. "Uncle Joe" Cannon one half mile north of Bloomingdale; first flatboat landing and territorial court site at Roseville two miles north of Rosedale; campsite of William Henry Harrison's expedition at Armiesburg; Mansfield; Turkey Run; two Ten O'Clock Line markers, one at Bridgeton and one where the Line crosses U.S. 41. There are also markers of first church site, and Wabash and Erie Canal at Montezuma, and an underground railway station north of Bloomingdale. Gobblers Knob Zoo Park (2 miles W. of Turkey Run) is a fascinating place which is in 35 acres of natural woodland, where you may roam with the many varieties of gentle, friendly animals while you pet and feed them. In March, it is possible during Maple Fair time to visit many maple camps when the "saps a'runnin". Parke County is located at the intersection of U.S. 41 and 36.

## Perry County

Tell City (Ind. 66 & 37) was built by the Swiss in 1857 and named in honor of William Tell, Swiss national hero. The craftsmanship of the native Swiss settlers has made furniture making the town's leading industry. There is a Schweizer Fest each August to honor the townspeople's forebears. Cannelton, adjoining Tell City, and so named because of its deposits of cannel coal, provided fuel for the earliest steamboats on western waters. Many over-a-century-old churches, factories and other buildings, constructed of rough-hewn native sandstone, delight visitors. The Marquis de Lafayette, great French-born hero of the Revolution, nearly drowned in the Ohio River near here when the steamboat carrying him from New Orleans to Louisville struck a rock. Somewhere beneath the Ohio's waters lie Lafayette's carriage, baggage and \$8,000 in gold. Seven miles away a bubbling spring was named Lafayette Springs, and

marks the spot where the Frenchman and his party dried out and camped around a fire for the night. The next morning another steamship came to their rescue and carried them on their way.

## Pike County

Winslow (Ind. 61) is in the Indiana coal mining country. Intriguing little fishing lakes now mark many abandoned strip mining operations. White Oak Springs is the site of the county's first settlement, established around 1800. A fort was built there in 1803. Petersburg (Ind. 61 and 56) is an old settlement, owing its location to an easy ford of White River in pioneer days. You can cross this stream within view of the spot where Abraham Lincoln and his family forded the stream with their ox teams on the way to Illinois. They followed part of the famed old Buffalo Trace which crossed the river here. Two centuries ago the waters often were black with thousands of bison crowding eastward from the prairies to visit the salt licks and barrens of Kentucky. The great, shaggy beasts trampled out a trail much-used by Indians and early settlers going from Louisville to St. Louis.

One of the largest bodies of water still contained in the old Wabash-Erie Canal bed is located  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of Indiana 57, at Willisville. The old Wabash-Erie Canal passenger depot built in 1850 stands on West Main Street in Petersburg.

Six miles west of Petersburg, on Ind. 56, stands, in excellent condition, the first frame (weather-board) home built in 1817 by Colonel John Johnson, grandfather of Secretary of State John Watson Foster and great-great grandfather of Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

## Porter County

Organized in 1836, Porter County was named in honor of Commodore David Porter. Centuries of pounding by wind-driven waves have created a peerless series of sand dunes north of Chesterton on Interstate 94 at the shore of Lake Michigan. The best of these, and a superb bathing beach, are part of Indiana Dunes State Park, which often attracts crowds of 100,000 or more on hot summer weekends. Plans are being made for the new Dunes National Park to adjoin. There are forest areas with specimens of trees and flowers of the most unusual variety, ranging from opuntia cactus to exotic plants in back of the dunes, ordinarily found only in sub-arctic regions.





Roofless Church, Posey County



Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Spencer County

The Porter County Historical Society museum located on the top floor of the court house in Valparaiso is open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Among exhibits are mastadon bones excavated in the county in 1949. The museum is free to the public.

Valparaiso University, affiliated with The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, is situated on 310 rolling acres in the southeast corner of Valparaiso. Its beautiful campus is dominated by the 3,000-seat Chapel of the Resurrection, the world's largest college chapel, a magnificent structure which has been featured in publications worldwide. A center of campus activity, it is emblematic of "the University under the Cross." The University has overseas centers at Cambridge and Coventry in England and Reutlingen in Germany.

## Posey County

Posey County was named for Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana Territory when the county was created (1813-1816). According to history, George Washington, while a young surveyor in the vicinity of Vincennes, became a close friend of Posey's widowed mother. Thereafter, Washington took every opportunity to favor and promote the financial and political fortunes of Posey. In 1813, Posey, a Tennessee Senator who had been a Revolutionary War officer, was appointed Territorial Governor to succeed William Henry Harrison.

Three Civil War generals were residents of Mt. Vernon . . . Hovey, Harrow, and Pitcher. Hovey later was governor of Indiana and his tomb in Bellefontaine Cemetery was marked as an Indiana historical point of interest. All three either practiced law or served as jurists in the beautiful Posey County Court House erected in 1876 and which is located on the public square in the heart of town. General and Judge Pitcher is credited by Albert J. Beveridge and Carl Sandburg, in their histories, with supplying Abraham Lincoln with his early reading material during Pitcher's residence in the Lincoln Hills country, a short distance from Mt. Vernon. Lincoln visited Mt. Vernon on several of his flatboat voyages on the Ohio River.

Unique New Harmony (Ind. 66 and 69) is one of the most unusual towns in America. It was built in 1814 as a home for a group of German religious separatists led by Father George Rapp. Many of the brick buildings, among the first to be built in the Midwest, still stand. Two of the best-known experiments in communal living in America flourished here . . . first under Father Rapp, and then under Robert Owen, the great Scottish economist, manufacturer

and philanthropist who bought the community from Rapp in 1825. At one time, there were more great scientists in this little backwoods village than in any great city in the east.

Owen, first to use Pestalozzi's educational methods in America, established the first kindergarten and the first free school system in New Harmony.

Owen's daughter, Mrs. Fauntleroy, was instrumental in starting the first chartered women's club, the Minerva Society. In a keelboat nicknamed "The Boatland of Knowledge" a group of scientists came to live and work in new Harmony. They were later to earn such titles as "the Father of American Geology," etc.

Although human nature got the best of the socialistic plan and it failed, the influence of the successful members of the community goes on in the fields of education, women's rights, and economics. The Smithsonian Institution stands today because of the efforts of New Harmony's Robert Dale Owen.

Visitors may explore the old brick fort and granary, find their way through a maze of boxwood hedges, investigate the old Opera House, and the Workingman's Institute, which is another unique institution with a venerable museum and library. An old walled cemetery contains the graves of the Rappites, whose society finally died because of the celibacy of its members. In contrast to the relics and structures that commemorate the past, tourists are fascinated by an ultramodern religious shrine, the Roofless Church, erected in honor of new Harmony's settlers.

Paul Tullich Park is a Mecca to many important visitors from abroad, where the ashes of the world-renowned theologian are interred.

## Pulaski County

Pulaski County was organized in 1840, and named in honor of Count Pulaski, Polish officer who joined the American Revolutionary Army. He was killed in the attack on Savannah. One of the world's largest wild game hatcheries is located in Pulaski and adjoining Jasper County. The game preserve covers an area of 5,200 acres. Winamac (U.S. 35) was named for a brave Potawatomi chieftain who made a valiant stand against white soldiers at the Battle of Tippecanoe. A bronze tablet on the suspension bridge at Winamac is dedicated to all soldiers and sailors of all wars. The Tippecanoe River, a beautiful lake-fed stream flows through the town. The Tippecanoe River State Park is to the north along U.S. 35.

Pulaski County now has an airport located just south of the Tippecanoe River State Park on U.S. 35 North.



## Putnam County

Greencastle (U.S. 231 and 40) is the site of DePauw University. DePauw was founded in 1837 and is known for its high scholastic standards and many famous graduates. The county presents an ever-changing panorama of scenery including rugged, wooded sandstone hills, level prairies and rolling farmlands. Putnamville (U.S. 40) has not changed much in appearance since it was a bustling stagecoach station on the Old National Road. Richard Lieber State Park, honoring the originator of Indiana's park system, lies south of Putnamville, and leads to the 1500 acre Cataract Lake.

## Randolph County

This county is located on a high rock dome, which was less eroded by glacial action than other parts of our state. The county includes the highest point in the state (1300 feet above sea level). At Winchester (U.S. 27) remains of the Fudge Indian Mounds were found. Skeletons and copper bracelets found in the area testify to the existence of the Adena Indian Culture 400 & 800 A.D. Union City, (Ind. 32 & 28) sets astride the Quaker trace, linking Richmond and Fort Wayne, a favorite route for northwest bound run-away slaves. Thirteen miles northwest of Union City (Ind. 28) is a memorial for the "Green Bill Treaty Line," which in 1794, through Anthony Wayne's victories, lead to the peaceful white settlement of eastern Indiana and half of Ohio.

## Ripley County

Friendship (Ind. 62) is a village that is headquarters for the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association. Three matches are held annually, in May, late August and October (see the Indiana Calendar of Events for exact dates). Batesville is a furniture manufacturing town in the northern part of the county.

Tyson Methodist Church at Versailles (U.S. 50 and U.S. 421) is an architectural showplace completed in 1937. It contrasts sharply with the time-mellowed courthouse where a marker commemorates the town's most exciting moment in history. On July 12, 1863, General Morgan's Confederate raiders overpowered the local militia, looted the treasury and stole the Masonic jewels. The Ripley County Historical Museum has many Civil War relics as the building had been the GAR hall from 1882 until 1930. Museum hours are Saturday and Sunday afternoons 2:00—5:00 p.m. May 30 thru

Labor Day. Versailles is also the scene of the annual Pumpkin Festival which draws many thousands of people.

Three blocks away is the stump of the Hanging Tree, scene of the lynching of five bandits in 1897. Just outside Versailles near the entrance to Versailles State Park (Indiana's second largest) is Busching Covered Bridge over which one may drive.

## Rush County

Rush County was organized in 1821 and named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, famed early American physician. No town is more typical of a prosperous farm trading center than Rushville, (U.S. 52) heart of a bountiful country known for its outstanding production of corn and hogs. Here Wendell Wilkie, who made a meteoric campaign for the presidency, lived and owned seven farms. The Watson House, home of James E. Watson, one of the most powerful Republican leaders in national politics, may be seen. The Hackleman Log Cabin, in Memorial Park, was the birthplace of General Pleasant A. Hackleman, of Civil War fame. On the courthouse lawn is a marker for Dr. William McLaughlin, who founded Rushville in 1822. In the Rushville cemetery is a monument to Reverend James Havens who began as a circuit-riding preacher from Cincinnati to Noblesville in 1811.

Rushville still has a blacksmith shop across from the courthouse. There has been a blacksmith shop on the southside of the courthouse for well over one hundred years. The Rush County Historical Museum houses one of the finest collections of North American Indian artifacts besides a vast collection of antiques and 19th century memorabilia. When visiting, don't neglect to see the stable annex where there is a pioneer vehicle exhibit. The museum is open each Sunday from 2:00—5:00 p.m. Tours are arranged by appointment. Free will offering. Contact: Mrs. Dale Fisher, phone 317-932-3082, Mr. John Hughes, phone 317-932-3517, and Donald Alexander, phone 317-932-3083.

Each Thursday afternoon, the Werline and Halblieb Horse Auction, the largest weekly horse auction in the United States, takes place at the east edge of Rushville. People come from all over the world to buy and/or sell horses and tack.

## St. Joseph County

Three centuries of history pervade South Bend (U.S. 31). In 1679 LaSalle came up the St. Joseph River and portaged across

to the Kankakee River, opening a new passage between the St. Lawrence Basin and the Mississippi River. On Portage Avenue at the western edge of the city a stone monument with relief carving commemorates LaSalle's presence in this area. Two years later LaSalle met the Miami tribes to convince them to form an alliance with the Illinois Indians against the Iroquois. The Council Oak in Highland Cemetery is the legendary location of the signing of that treaty. Pierre Navarre and Alexis Coquillard, agents for fur trader John Jacob Astor, were the first settlers of what is now downtown South Bend, coming in 1820 and 1823. Navarre's cabin may still be seen in Leeper Park (East of Michigan St., 6 blocks north of downtown shopping district). Coquillard and Lathrop M. Taylor, who arrived in 1827 as a representative of Samuel Hanna of Fort Wayne, are called the founders of South Bend.

In 1842 Notre Dame was founded by Father Edward Sorin, whose log chapel has been reproduced on the campus next to the original college building. This Roman Catholic university is the largest in America for men. Also on its campus may be seen the Golden Dome, momentos of famed coach Knute Rockne, the Wightman Art Gallery of paintings by old masters, a Lourdes Grotto reproduction, the site of the first wireless message in the U.S. and the site for the production of the first synthetic rubber. St. Mary's College was founded in 1843 as a school for girls at the request of Father Sorin.

In 1852, Henry and Clement Studebaker opened a blacksmith shop in South Bend. The Studebaker brothers built wagons for the Union Army, carriages for the White House and Conestogas for pioneers going west. The company began making automobiles in 1902 and continued until the closing of the South Bend factory in 1963. The Studebaker collection of antique cars and wagons is housed in the former Studebaker administration building, 635 S. Main, and is open to groups by appointment (284-9251).

The Northern Indiana Historical Society museum is located at 112 South Lafayette Blvd. Hours: Tues.-Sat., 9-5. It is housed in the former St. Joseph County Courthouse built in 1855.

## Scott County

The county was established in 1820. The first county seat was Lexington, founded in 1805 at the crossing of pioneer roads. Austin, platted in 1853 on the J.M. & I. Railroad, is most noted as an industrial center, home of the largest privately-owned food packing plant in the country. Scottsburg was platted in 1871 and was established to become the new county seat. On the courthouse grounds



is a statue of William H. English (1822-1896), the county's most famous son, elected to congress for four terms, and the 1880 nominee for Vice-President of the United States. Eight miles south of Scottsburg and just east of U.S. 31 is an Indiana Limestone Memorial to Indiana's worst Indian Massacre, which occurred at Pigeon Roost, Sept 3, 1812, a part of the War of 1812.

## Shelby County

The county was named in honor of Isaac Shelby, officer of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars and later Governor of Kentucky. Shelby was organized in 1822 and is located in central Indiana. Shelbyville (Interstate 74) was the home of Charles Major, author of *Bears of Blue River*, a classic children's novel, and *When Knight-hood Was in Flower*. A stone marker commemorates the building of the first railroad west of the Alleghenies. The one-and-one half mile line, with horse-drawn carts, ran on wooden rails. Many world corn championships have been won by farmers from this county.

The Shelby County Historical Society maintains the "Bear of Blue River Trail", a 14.8 mile hiking trail along Blue River. The trail goes over "Hog Back Ridge", an early Indian burial grounds and through Freeport, an old mill town, and the little town of Marion, which was the first settlement in Shelby County.

## Spencer County

Abraham Lincoln in 1816, the year Indiana became a state, came to Spencer County as a seven-year-old boy and spent 16 formative years there. At Lincoln City (Ind. 162) are the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial and Lincoln State Park. A headstone at the Memorial marks the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who died of the "milk sick" when Abe was nine. Nearby in the cemetery of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church is the grave of his sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby. The rebuilt church is set on the foundation of the original, which Lincoln's father helped build and made the rough benches that served as pews. At Gentryville (U.S. 231) Abe worked as a clerk in James Gentry's store.

In 1828, he took a flatboat from Rockport (Ind. 45) to New Orleans. In Rockport, he learned much from Judge John Pitcher, a Yale graduate. The Lincoln Pioneer Village, in Rockport City Park,

was designated by George Honig, artist and sculptor, and constructed by WPA labor during the Depression.

St. Meinrad Archabbey (Ind. 62) was founded in 1854, foundation from the Archabbey of Einsiedeln in Switzerland. Visitors are welcome, and are invited to participate in community worship held at 5:15 p.m. (C.S.T.) on weekdays and 9:30 a.m. on Sunday. There is a modern motel, stone quarry, printing plant, bakery, meat packing plant and dairy operated by the abbey.

The Seminary (College and School of Theology), located here, educates men for Catholic priesthood. It is the second largest Catholic seminary in the country.

Santa Claus (Ind. 245) is the only postoffice in the United States with this name. It handles more than four million pieces of mail annually. The postoffice is adjacent to Santa Claus Land, one of the largest theme parks in the nation. Its initial impact is on children, with Santa Claus in residence from Easter through Labor Day. But it also has many historical attractions: the O.V. Brown collection of Lincoln material, which is to be housed in its own museum; the Hall of Famous Americans, consisting of lifesize wax figures by California artist Lewis Sorensen; the House of Dolls, a room full of dolls ranging from microscopic to lifesize—foreign, antique and regional, and the Presidential series (small wax figures of the Presidents and First Ladies from the Washingtons to the Kennedys). There is also a transportation museum of antique cars and a "surrey with the fringe on top."

## Starke County

Much of this county was marshland until the 1890's when a drainage system was developed, uncovering some of the nation's finest farmland. At Bass Lake (U.S. 35 and Ind. 10) are Bass Lake State Beach on the shore of a 1,600 acre lake and the "Horse Palace" on the Lighting Dude Ranch where rodeos and horse shows are given on Saturdays and Sundays all winter long.

Indiana's only two-term governor, Henry F. Schricker, hailed from Knox, the county seat, (U.S. 35 and Ind. 8) known chiefly as a summer resort.

In the northeast corner of the county is Koontz Lake which lies four miles north of U.S. 30 on Indiana 23. This is an excellent fishing lake deriving its name from an early settler, Sam Koontz, who operated a grist mill on the shores of the lake in the mid-nineteenth century and served the early settlers of the area.

The western boundary of Starke County is the Kankakee River. As one crosses Indiana 8 he is in the midst of the Kankakee Game

Preserve. The preserve has picnic facilities, and is a haven for migrating ducks.

## Steuben County

The county, located in the extreme northwest corner of the state, was organized in 1837. Numerous mounds and burial grounds indicate the popularity of the region to Indian tribes for many centuries. Angola (U.S. 20 near I-69) is a popular winter and summer playground. Pokagon State Park draws summer visitors from many states to enjoy the water recreation on beautiful Lake James. In the winter they come to take the breath-taking ride on a 1,700 foot toboggan slide, sledding, or ice skating that is available. The park is named for the Potawatomi Chief Simon Pokagon, who was educated at Notre Dame and Oberlin College. Steuben County is called the Switzerland of Indiana because of its more than 50 sparkling lakes.

Mystery Forest, a beautiful wooded wonderland is located 3 miles north of Angola. It is the home of many friendly animals and birds from all parts of the world.

Another enjoyable place to visit in Angola is Buck Lake, where there are exciting attractions for everyone. Tri-State College, founded in 1884, is also located in Angola.

## Sullivan County

Near Shelburn (Ind. 48 and 41) is Morrison Creek where, in 1850, Lt. Morrison and four of his soldiers were massacred while sleeping. Near Fairbanks (Ind. 63) is the site where Lt. Fairbanks and all but three of his men were killed when Indians ambushed them while they were conveying supplies to Captain (later President) Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison. When the county was formed in 1817 it extended northward to Lake Michigan. Sullivan (U.S. 41) is near the center of the Indiana coal mining district, and the scene of a gas explosion in 1925 that killed 51 miners. Will H. Hayes, late movie czar and Postmaster General of the United States, practiced law and made his home here. Merom (Ind. 54 and 63) once a busy port on the Wabash River, was the site of a naval skirmish during the Revolutionary War. A mound by the Wabash here has revealed Indian stone vaults, skeletons and implements of war.



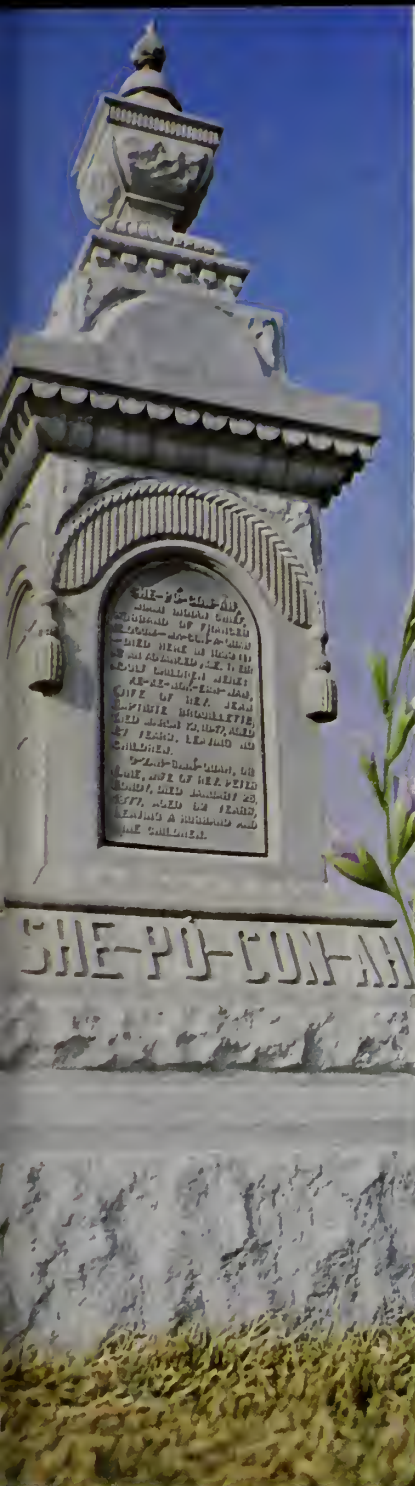
## Switzerland County

Heathcoat Picket brought his family to a point about three miles from Vevay (Ind. 56) in 1795. Vevay was founded in 1802 by a band of colonists led by John James DuFour, on a land grant from the United States. Early settlers established vineyards and a wine industry which became nationally famous. An annual Swiss Wine Festival is held in Vevay the second weekend of August that features grape stomps, an Edelweiss Princess Contest, professional Swiss entertainment, and a stopover by a river steam boat. A half-block from the courthouse is the birthplace home of Edward Eggleston who wrote the novel, *The Hoosier School-master*, published in 1871. The Martha A. Graham, last of the side-wheel ferryboats on the Ohio River, still operates between Vevay and Ghent, Kentucky. At Markland (Ind. 156) a dam forms a 90-mile lake on the Ohio River extending to 40 miles above Cincinnati. Big Bone Island has yielded huge mastodon bones preserved in a salt lick and a series of Indian signal mounds—where many stone implements are still being found.

The Switzerland County Historical Society has just relocated its museum in the former Presbyterian Church. Its collection features river boat artifacts, belongings of the early settlers, an Edward Eggleston collection and much more. It is open from 1:00—5:00 p.m. on weekends, spring through October.

## Tippecanoe County

Lafayette, one of the principal river and canal towns on the upper Wabash, was laid out by William Digby in 1825. A statue of the Marquis de Lafayette, for whom the city was named, stands on the courthouse lawn. It is an early work of the great American sculptor, Lorado Taft. Purdue University, one of the Land-Grant colleges, is in West Lafayette. Named for its first benefactor, John Purdue, it is one of the nation's foremost technical schools, with an enrollment exceeding 25,000. On Ind. 43N are found both the State Soldiers' Home, amid beautiful wooded grounds, and Tecumseh Trail Rest Park, the latter on the site of a famous Indian trail. The Soldiers' Home Library exhibits the valuable collection of 158 paintings of American Generals, the work of Captain Alexander Lawrie, an artist once a resident of the Home. Adjacent to the town of Battle Ground is located the State Memorial commemorating the victory of General William Henry Harrison over the Indians led by The Prophet (brother



Frances Slocum Cemetery, Wabash County



Fort Quiatenon Historical Park, Tippecanoe County



George Rogers Clark Memorial, Knox County

of Tecumseh) at the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. A 100 foot shaft marks the battle site and smaller stones show where officers fell. In Lafayette (Interstate 65) relics of the battle are displayed in the Tippecanoe County Historical Museum on South Street. The site of Prophet's Town, established by Tecumseh in 1808 as the center of his confederacy, was on the north side of the Wabash three miles downstream from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River.

Fort Ouiatenon Historical Park on the north side of the Wabash River (four miles S.W. of Lafayette, reached by South River Road) features a public boat ramp and has ample facilities for picnicing amid beautiful and historic surroundings. A blockhouse, built in 1930 to simulate an 18th century American frontier type, has a museum on its upper floor to tell the history of this first white settlement in Indiana, built by the French in 1717, into foster fur-trade with the Indian tribes along the Wabash. The lower floor has the decor of a typical trading post of that time.

## Tipton County

The county was organized in 1844 and named for General John Tipton who was serving as a United States Senator at the time of his death in 1839. Tipton (Ind. 19 and 28) originally called Canton always has been the county seat. There was a memorial erected in 1916, commemorating the state's 100th birthday. Library Park contains a memorial tablet to General Tipton. There is also a Museum in the Court House basement which is open 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m. daily except Wednesday p.m. and Saturday p.m.

## Union County

The name of the county was selected as a general gesture of patriotism and harmony. Liberty (U.S. 27) was the site of an "underground railroad" station. At Liberty is the home of General Ambrose Burnside, famed for his leadership in the Civil War. He was credited for introducing the elegant "sideburn" hair style. Southeast of the county seat is a marker showing his birthplace. Another famous son was Thomas Bennett, who started as a lawyer in Liberty and eventually became Governor of Idaho. Whitewater State Park, near Liberty, is dedicated to those who served in World War II.



## Vanderburgh County

Vanderburgh, located in the southwestern corner of the state, was created in January 1818 from parts of Warrick, Gibson, and Posey counties, and named for the eminent Judge Henry Vanderburgh, Revolutionary War hero, Governor of the Northwest Territory, and one-time territorial judge of Indiana. Evansville, which had been the county seat of Warrick County, then became the seat of justice for the newly created Vanderburgh County.

Evansville owes its creation and growth to the Ohio River. The first settler was Hugh McGary, who bought 200 acres of land from the Vincennes Land Office in 1812—land that is now the downtown riverfront area. In 1814 McGary sold 130 acres of his land to General Robert Evans who laid out the first streets and gave the town its name.

During the hey-day of steamboating Evansville became one of the largest Ohio River ports and its wharf was a bee-hive of activity. This was also the southern terminus of the Wabash-Erie Canal.

While much of the heart of Evansville will soon be new, some of the most notable old buildings are being preserved. The old Vanderburgh County Court House, abandoned by government, has been leased by the Conrad Baker Foundation. This majestic old building encrusted with stone carvings and statuary was built in 1888 and is called one of the finest examples of baroque-Dresden architecture in the United States. It is presently undergoing restoration and has been listed on the National Registry of Historic Landmarks.

The old Evansville Post Office is a unique building of Indiana limestone and red sandstone. It is Armenian Gothic in style, said to have been found in old churches on the Turco-Russian border. Built in 1874-75, it is perhaps one of the few examples of this type architecture in the nation today. The tourist will also find equal attraction in the several blocks of magnificent old homes facing the river, many of which have been recently restored as private residences.

On the southeast edge of the county (Ind. 662) is Angel Mounds, site of an ancient city of mound builders. Here, beside a number of pyramidal earth mounds, one can see a vast collection of artifacts recovered through extensive excavations carried on by Indiana University. A million dollar museum and visitor center funded by the Lilly Foundation is now under construction at this site and is due to be completed in mid-1971.

Evansville also boasts the largest zoo in the state, a Museum of Arts and Sciences that houses a collection valued at well over a million dollars, and a 200 acre virgin forest within the city limits

that is being developed into a nature center. John James Audubon, the world famous artist and ornithologist, once owned 397 acres in this county, and although he made his home in Henderson, Kentucky, directly across the river, he roamed this area and did many of his famous sketches and paintings here.

## Vermillion County

Vermillion is sometimes called the "Shoe String County" with the county seat at Newport.

In early days Clinton (Ind. 163) was a thriving packing center located on the Wabash River with its steamboat lines. The James Farrington home at Clinton is famous as the home of two Indiana governors: James Whitcomb, and his son-in-law, Claude Matthews. The Georgian home has many unusual relics of historical interest.

Eugene (Ind. 234) now unincorporated is on the Vermillion River and was an early busy town in the days of flat boating to New Orleans. Eugene is a restful maple shaded town reminiscent of New England. It was plotted in 1827 around a water-powered grist mill. Approximately two miles south and two miles east of the town of Dana is the home of Ernie Pyle, famous war-correspondent.

## Vigo County

The county was named for Colonel Francis Vigo, an Italian who came to Vincennes in 1777 and assisted George Rogers Clark in the American cause. Terre Haute was established in 1816. The Paul Dresser Birthplace was made a State Memorial by an act of the Indiana General Assembly. The memorial pays tribute to Paul Dresser, famous as the author of Indiana's State song, *On the Banks of the Wabash*. Paul's brother, Theodore Dreiser, was the author of *An American Tragedy*. The home of Eugene V. Debs, many-time Socialist candidate for the president and labor leader, is a public shrine here. The Historical Museum, 1411 South 6th Street, is open to the public for historical information. "Early Wheels," owned by Tony Hulman, is one of the country's leading museums of vintage automobiles. Terre Haute is a center of learning with St. Mary-of-the-Woods, established in 1840, Indiana State University, dating from 1870, and Rose Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1874.

## Wabash County

Wabash (Ind. 13 and 15) was the first electrically lighted city in the world. Four electric arc-lights called "Brush Lights," newly in-

vented by Charles F. Brush, were installed on the courthouse tower and successfully tested the evening of March 31, 1880. The Honeywell Auditorium and Honeywell Gardens, resplendent with beds of gorgeous flowers and landscaped shrubbery, are well worth seeing.

Frances Slocum State Recreation Area on the Mississinewa Reservoir (Ind. 124) commemorates a white girl who, at the age of five years, was stolen by Indians at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania in 1778. As an adult she was identified in September 1837 by her sister and two brothers but chose to remain with the Indian family until her death in 1847. The United States Government, due to flood control plans, moved the remains of Frances, her family and descendants to a new and beautiful spot south of Ind. 124 on Bowman Road (650-W).

The Salamonie River area stretches diagonally from northwest to southeast, across an area bounded on the north by Division Road, on the west by Indiana 524, on the south by 400-S, on the east by Wabash-Huntington boundary line. The area contains Salamonie River Forest, Salamonie Dam and Reservoir and the Hanging Rock on Division Road. The Salamonie Dam and Reservoir recreational facilities are now complete and in use.

At the Mississinewa Dam and Reservoir recreational facilities are nearly completed. The Dam was dedicated June 14, 1969. To reach the Mississinewa Dam and Reservoir from Wabash, Indiana go south from this city on Indiana 13 to 700W, turn right; 700W leads right over the Dam.

## Warren County

In Williamsport, at the south edge of the business district, the sparkling waters of Fall Creek plunge 75 feet from a sandstone ledge to form the Williamsport Falls. Independence was the home of Zachariah Cicot, a half-breed scout for General Harrison, whose Kickappo Indian sweetheart told him of a planned ambush in time for him to warn and save Harrison's army from Indian treachery. A monument at Round Grove Farm stands in honor of those who died on Harrison's trail.

## Warrick County

Warrick County was named for Captain Jacob Warrick, one of the fallen heroes of the Battle of Tippecanoe. The county seat, Boonville (Indiana Highway 61-62) was named for the pioneer family of Ratliff Boon. Boon, Daniel Boone's cousin, had led a force of white



settlers against the Shawnee Village of Chief Setteedown in May of 1811—the last Indian uprising in southwestern Indiana. Ratliff Boon held county office in 1813, and later became Lt. Governor and Governor of Indiana. Ratliff nearly bankrupt the feeble state treasury by collecting bounties on prairie wolves he shot near Vincennes. So drastic were his demands on the state assets the law was repealed.

The earliest seat of justice in southwestern Indiana was at Darlington. The log court house there had a short life when Warrick County was divided into Warrick, Vanderburgh, Spencer, Perry and Posey Counties. The site of this pioneer village has recently been marked (on Indiana Highway 66) four miles east of Newburgh, near Alcoa's mammoth new Warrick Works on the Ohio River.

Newburgh is one of the historic towns on the Ohio River, retaining in its architecture and aspect much of the charm of its early days when steamboats tied up at its wharves and loaded back-country produce: tobacco, pork, beeswax, feathers and ginseng for the New Orleans markets. It is noted for its "Fiddler" (fish) dinners, art galleries, antique and speciality shops and its beautiful river front.

The new locks for Dam No. 47 have recently been completed at a cost of approximately eighty million dollars. Parking facilities, with comfort stations, are under construction at the Overlook on Indian Hill—one of the grandest views of the Ohio River in the State. This area should be open by summer of 1971.

The old Wabash-Erie Canal transversed the northwest section of Warrick County from Millersburgh through Chandler. The old canal bed can still be seen just west of Chandler, as well as in other parts of the county.

## Washington County

Salem (Ind. 56, 60 and 135), an early Quaker center, was the birthplace of John Hay, noted diplomat, private secretary for Abraham Lincoln, and later Secretary of State. The town in 1833 met a double disaster when an epidemic of cholera killed many of its citizens, and an array of thousands of squirrels invaded the community and destroyed crops. In 1863 a ragged force of 150 Home Guards gathered at the south edge of town to try to halt Morgan's Confederate troops, with one small cannon which was never fired because the gunner dropped the hot coal, with which he was to fire it, into his boot top.

Beck's Mill built in 1808 is located 5 miles southwest of Salem. Cave River Valley is located just north of Campbellsburg. Steven's Memorial Museum, 307 East Market Street, Salem, Indiana will be

open to the public by January, 1971. It houses a museum, and a research library of the WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

## Wayne County

Richmond (Interstate 70 and U.S. 27) has a history that goes back to 1806 when Quaker pioneers from North Carolina settled along Whitewater River. It became a national center for Quakers, who founded Earlham College in 1847. The county was a hotbed of abolition before the Civil War. Levi Coffin, an outstanding Quaker of Fountain City (U.S. 27), became known as the "President of the Underground Railroad" because of his aid to hundreds of runaway slaves. His home, a State Shrine, has been restored by the Wayne County Historical Society, once harbored Eliza Harris of "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" fame. The Indiana "Madonna of the Trail" is located in Glen Miller Park, an area of 194 acres with recreational, picnic, zoo and rose garden attractions. The Wayne County Historical Museum houses an outstanding pioneer collection and foreign artifacts from around the world. Hayes Regional Arboretum, a nature lover's paradise, is located at the east edge of Richmond on U.S. 40.

Centerville (U.S. 40) is noted for its arches and architecture on Main Street. The home of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's Civil War Governor, and George W. Julian, radical leader during the Civil War period, is located in the city. Also in Centerville is the Salisbury Court House which was built in 1811. It is the oldest log court house in Indiana still standing. Cambridge City (U.S. 40) was the home of General Solomon Meredith, commander of the Iron Brigade, Battle of Gettysburg. The Huddleston House in Mt. Auburn is located one mile west of Cambridge City on U.S. 40. Built in 1839 (circa) the three story brick building was often used in early days by travelers going westward in covered wagons or conestogas as a stopping place.

## Wells County

At Bluffton is (Ind. 1 and 124) an original log cabin built in 1855 which is preserved in 4-H Park, with landscaping and a herb garden of the period. The cabin is constructed of tulip wood. The Court House, constructed in 1889, is of Richardson Romanesque, massive in outline and with an asymmetrical cantilevered tower. Wells County Historical Museum at 211 W. Washington Street has

displays of area historical material. The one thousand acre Ouabache State Recreational Area, two miles east of Bluffton, contains trailer camp sites and hiking trails. Along Ind. 3, southwest of Bluffton, peat bogs remain of one of the few marshland areas of the "Limberlost." On Indiana 303, the state's first "round" school is found; it contains three units. Northwest on Indiana 116 is Deam Oak State Memorial, named in honor of Charles D. Deam, Bluffton native and long-time Hoosier state forester.

## White County

The county is named in honor of Colonel Isaac White, an Illinois soldier who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Monticello (U.S. 421) has two beautiful lakes, Shafer and Freeman, man made by damming the nearby Tippecanoe River. The surrounding resort area is the busiest of its kind in Indiana. Anglers favor the area because of the big channel catfish, silver bass and largemouths that reward the fisherman. The county is part of a tract ceded to the United States by the Potawatomi Indians in 1818.

## Whitley County

At Columbia City (U.S. 30) visitors may go through the home of former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, which is maintained as the Whitley County Historical Museum. Nearby, on Eel River, was the village of Little Turtle, great chieftain of the Miami tribe. Lloyd C. Douglas, famed author, was born here.







Tippecanoe Battlefield, Tippecanoe County



**Indiana—the center of things  
Indiana Guide to Historical Places**

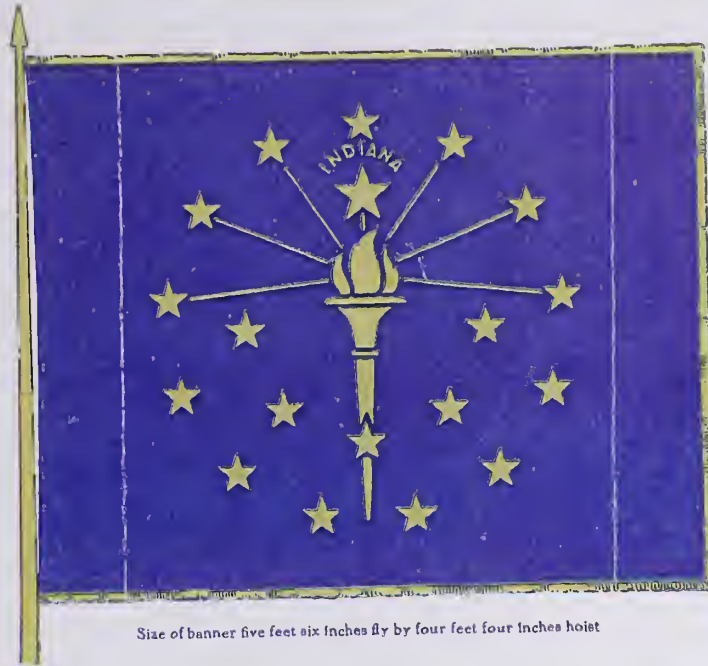
For more detailed, more personalized Indiana travel-vacation information, write: Lt. Gov. Richard E. Folz, Tourist Division, Dept. of Commerce, Room 117, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



## INDIANA STATE BANNER

### SYMBOLISM

¶ The torch represents liberty and enlightenment; the thirteen stars in the outer circle represent the thirteen original states (the six rays from the flame to the upper stars are merely decorative); the five stars in the inner half circle below the torch represent the states admitted prior to Indiana; and the large star above the flaming torch represents Indiana, the nineteenth state of the Union.



Size of banner five feet six inches fly by four feet four inches hoist

### DESIGN

¶ The design is by Paul Hadley and was chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution after examination of two hundred competitive designs. Its adoption by the state at the Seventieth Regular Session of the General Assembly of 1917 (Laws, 1917 pp. 346-47) was the concluding act in commemoration of the Centennial of the state.

¶ This banner is "regulation in addition to the American flag, with all of the military forces of the State of Indiana, and in all public function in which the state may or shall officially appear."

*Compliments of*

*E. H. Church*

*29 W. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.*

*Indpls Ind.*

*Mar-0322R*



On inquiry I learnt that the earth in that place had probably never been removed since Hudson was settled, but must have lain in a state of nature. Besides this specimen, I searched several times afterwards, and never failed to find some, though none else so large; and none but what lay at the bottom of the little perforation, such as above described; where they must have had communication with the air, and occasional supplies of water from the earth's surface.

The largest, and one or two other of the specimens which I had last summer, were examined in the presence of the Rev. Ezra Sampson, A. M. of Hudson; to whom the curious, and others, are referred. Indeed the largest lump was picked up near his door, (having just been thrown from a depth of about four feet,) and in his presence.

### CHAPTER III.

### HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

UNITED STATES. Situation and Extent. Boundaries and Area... Topographical Table... Divisions... Ancient Inhabitants... Progressive Geography... Historical Epochs.

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

OR

*FREDON; or FREDONIA, the Country of the FREDES or FREDONIANS.*

SITUATION AND EXTENT.	}	Length 1250	}	between	{	31° & 49° of N. Lat.	
						Breadth 1040	67° & 96° W. Long.
						Exclusive of Louisiana.	From London.

#### 67. BOUNDARIES and AREA.

THE United States are bounded on the north by Canada, the river St. Lawrence, the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and the Woods; W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana; S. by Florida; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and Nova-Scotia or New-Scotland.

68. The precise boundary line, as settled at the treaty of peace of 1783, is as follows :—Beginning at the mouth of St. Croix river, in the Bay of Fundy, and along the middle of the river to its source ; from thence N. to the highlands, and along the said highlands to the head of Connecticut river ; down said river to the 45th degree of N. Latitude ; thence due W. till it strikes the river Iroquois or St. Lawrence ; and along the middle of said river to lake Ontario ; through the middle of said lake, and of the lakes Erie, Huron, Superior, Long Lake, and the Woods, to its N. W. extremity, (which is in N. Lat.  $49^{\circ} 37'$ , and W. Lon.  $94^{\circ} 31'$ .)—Thence due W. to the river Mississippi,\* and down the middle thereof to the 31st deg. of N. lat. Thence by a line due E. to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche ; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with Flint river ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence along the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean : including all islands within 20 leagues of the coast.

69. This would give a very great extent of territory, but it is subject to deductions of nearly one third, if we would compute the land area. The lakes encroach upon us with a great sweep ; and the Atlantic coast runs diagonally from the N. E. corner bearing toward the S. W. so much as to reduce the width at the southern extremity nearly one half. So that we may not probably reckon more than 500,000,000 acres of land.

\* This can never happen, for the source of that river is in N. Lat.  $47^{\circ} 58'$ , and in W. lon.  $95^{\circ} 6'$ . At the time of the treaty, the Mississippi was supposed to head farther north.



CHAPTER XXVI.  
OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Progressing from the N. E., the order in which we have arranged the states, we commence with the

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Situation and Extent....Boundaries and Area....History, Government, Population, Soil....Chief Towns and Settlements ...Trade, Exports.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

<i>Miles.</i>		
Length 230	} between {	42° & 46° N. Lat.
Breadth 160		6° 30' & 12° W. Lon.
		} <i>Square Miles</i> 36,800.

**BOUNDARIES AND AREA.** MICHIGAN is a peninsula formed by the great lakes Erie, and Huron, with the water communication on the E.; the straits of Michilimackinac on the N.; Lake Michigan on the W.; and on the S. is bounded by the Indiana Territory and the state of Ohio. The area is about 23,552,000 acres, exclusive of water.

**HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, POPULATION, SOIL, &c.** This Territory composed a part of the N. W. Territory till 1803, called Wayne County, when it became a separate jurisdiction, under the name of Wayne County, and continued thus till 1804, when it was called Michigan Territory, and became a territorial government, subject to the government of Congress. A Governor &c. is appointed by the President, and the inhabitants, who do not exceed 5000, have a regular government, and the country is fast populating. But little, however, of its geography is known. There are no considerable rivers, and the center of the tract, especially toward the N., is occupied by a high table-land. The soil is pretty good and fertile, and the climate is cold, though healthy. By the census of 1800, the population was 3206.

**CHIEF TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS,** } *Detroit*, an important fortress, is the capital, and the only town worthy of note. It stands on the W. bank of Detroit strait, which is here, but half a mile wide, 18



miles N. of lake Erie, in N. lat.  $42^{\circ} 40'$ , W. lon.  $82^{\circ} 56'$  from London. It was a thriving, commercial place, and contained about 300 wood houses, a large stockade fort, and Roman Catholic church, which were all consumed by fire on the 11th June, 1805. The town however is rapidly rebuilding, on the most improved modern plan. The country above and below, on the water, is highly cultivated and very productive, for many miles; and Detroit will probably soon regain its former size and importance. The settlement of Detroit contains about 2300 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are Canadian French. The trade is principally a barter of coarse European goods for furs, peltry, deer skins, &c., with the natives, and with the French settlers, who approach very near them in the arts of hunting and fishing. The exports amounted in 1804, to 38,028 dollars.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### INDIANA TERRITORY.

Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Area....Civil Divisions and Population.  
Topographical Table. Chief Towns and Settlements....Face of the  
Country....Rivers, Lakes...Vegetable and Animal Productions....Mi-  
neralogy....Government, History.

**BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, EXTENT, AREA.** **T**HE Territory of Indiana, is bounded on the S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky; on the W. by the Mississippi, and the western limit of the U. States; on the N. by the northern limit of the U. States; on the E. by the Michigan lake, which separates it from the Michigan territory, and by the state of Ohio. Its situation is between  $37^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ}$  N. lat., and  $9^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ}$  W. lon. Its medial length, exclusive of water, is probably about 700 miles, its breadth 260; giving an area of 182,000 square miles, or 116,480,000 acres.

**CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.** It is divided into 4 large counties;—Knox, on the Ohio; Randolph and St. Clair, on the Mississippi; and Michilimackinac, between lakes Superior and Michigan. The whole population may be about 6000, exclusive of the natives, of whom there may be 6 or 8,000.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE:

Counties.	Population, from best authorities.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Knox,	3,000	VINCENNES,	1,500
Randolph,	1,200	Kaskaskia,	500
St. Clair,	1,300	Kahokia,	800
Michilimackina,	500	Michilimackina,	350

**CHIEF TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS.** *Vincennes*, or Fort, or Post Vincent, as it is frequently though improperly written, is the capital. It stands on the S. bank of the Wabash river, 150 miles from its mouth, in N. lat. 33°. The situation is very delightful, in one of the best tracts of land in America. It is 180 miles E. of St. Louis, the capital of Upper Louisiana. An extensive prairie near the town, gives it the appearance of considerable antiquity, and furnishes excellent land for tillage or grass. Vincennes is a post town, 743 miles from Washington. It is the center of considerable trade, has a good boat navigation through the Wabash to the Ohio. Here is a fort, erected in 1787. The inhabitants are mostly French. *Kaskaskia*, stands on Kaskaskia river, 12 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. It contains about 100 houses, many of them well built, and 500 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are French. *Kahokia*, stands about 1 mile from the E. bank of the Mississippi, 65 miles N. of Kaskaskia, and nearly opposite St. Louis. It is a thriving town, situated in a fertile country, containing about 150 houses, and 800 inhabitants.\*

*Fort Massac*, stands on the Ohio, 11 miles below the mouth of the Tennessee, in N. lat. 37° 15'. It was built by the French, and the situation is commanding. It is a port of entry, and exports for New-Orleans, about 80,000 dollars per annum in value, the products of this country.

*Michilimackina*, is the name of an island, fort, and village, within the strait of the same name—and I have also assigned it to a county, comprising all the settlements in that quarter, altho' my information is hardly considered sufficient authority for so doing. The island lies in the outlet of lake Michigan, and is very barren, but the center of considerable trade. The garrison, as well as that of Detroit, was surrendered by the British, to the U. States, agreeable to the provisions of "Jay's Treaty." The exports consist chiefly of furs, and amounted, in 1804, to 338,936 dollars. While held by the French, this place was

\* Authorities differ very much respecting the population, &c. of these and the other towns of this territory. I have given the highest estimate.



called *La Gros Isle*, or the great or *Grand Isle*. *Watanon*, a French settlement on the *Wabash*, 112 miles above Vincennes, has about 50 families and a stockade fort, in lat.  $40^{\circ} 38' N$ .

**FACE of the COUNTRY and SOIL.** There is nothing like a mountain in this extensive country, and scarcely any part of it can be called hilly. Along the *Ohio*, there are some hills. And a range of small hillocks extend from the rapids of the *Ohio*, across the country northward, but only occupy the peninsula formed by the course of the *Wabash*, and terminate at the S. eastern bank of that river. Some few little eminences appear along the E. bank of the *Mississippi*, as at *Kaskaskia*, within the range of the hills crossing at *Louisville*. These are composed of a rich mold, resting on a stratum of limestone, at no great depth. The rest of the country, except just on the borders of rivers, may be called almost uniformly a dead level. Of this part, the soil is, in general, a rich loam, or a kind of gravelly and vegetable mold, not deep, and resting on a bed of clay.

**RIVERS, LAKES.** On the W. it is washed by the *Mississippi*, on the S. by the *Ohio*, and by their numerous tributary streams, the principal of which are the *Illinois*, and the *Wabash*, described under U. States. There are also many others, of smaller size, as also those which empty into the lakes *Superior* and *Michigan*, which bound the territory on the E. and N. E., and the *Rain lake*, and lake of the *Woods*, on the N. and N. W. See natural Geography, U. States, Chap. 6, Sec. 5, where these lakes, rivers, &c. are described.

**VEGETABLE and ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.** The southern part is rich in the luxuriant growths of native vegetables, indigenous to the *mild region*, and *middle forest*, and capable of producing by culture, all the valuable vegetables and animals of the mild region of climate. While on the north, stretching away almost to  $50^{\circ} N$ . lat., are found the cold climate, and the native vegetable and animal products of the *cold region*. This country yet abounds with the native wild animals, such as the bear, wolf, panther, &c., and the bison, deer, elk, and wild turkeys innumerable, besides a great variety of the lesser animals.

**MINERALOGY.** Copper, iron, and silver ores have been found on the *Wabash*, and in other parts. Salt springs, sulphur and lead are plenty. Clays of various kinds, and lime stone and free stone are plenty. The copper mines on the *Wabash*, are thought to be the richest in the U. States. A rich silver mine has been discovered about 30 miles above *Watanon*, on the



Wabash. Coal abounds on the Illinois, and some has been found along the Ohio.

GOVERNMENT, HISTORY. This district formed a part of the N. W. Territory, until the year 1802, when, on the erection of the northern part into the state of Ohio, a distinct government was formed of the remaining part, called Indiana Territory. In 1803, a new subdivision took place, in erecting the Michigan Territory. Indiana has a Governor appointed by the President of the U. S., who is also the Governor of Upper Louisiana. See History, Louisiana government. He, with the assistance of the Judges, is invested with full powers to enact and execute all laws and ordinances necessary for the government of the inhabitants.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Situation and Extent....Boundaries and Area...Civil Divisions and Population...Chief Towns...Face of the Country...Climate, Soil and Productions...Rivers...Settlements, Natives...Government, History.

#### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

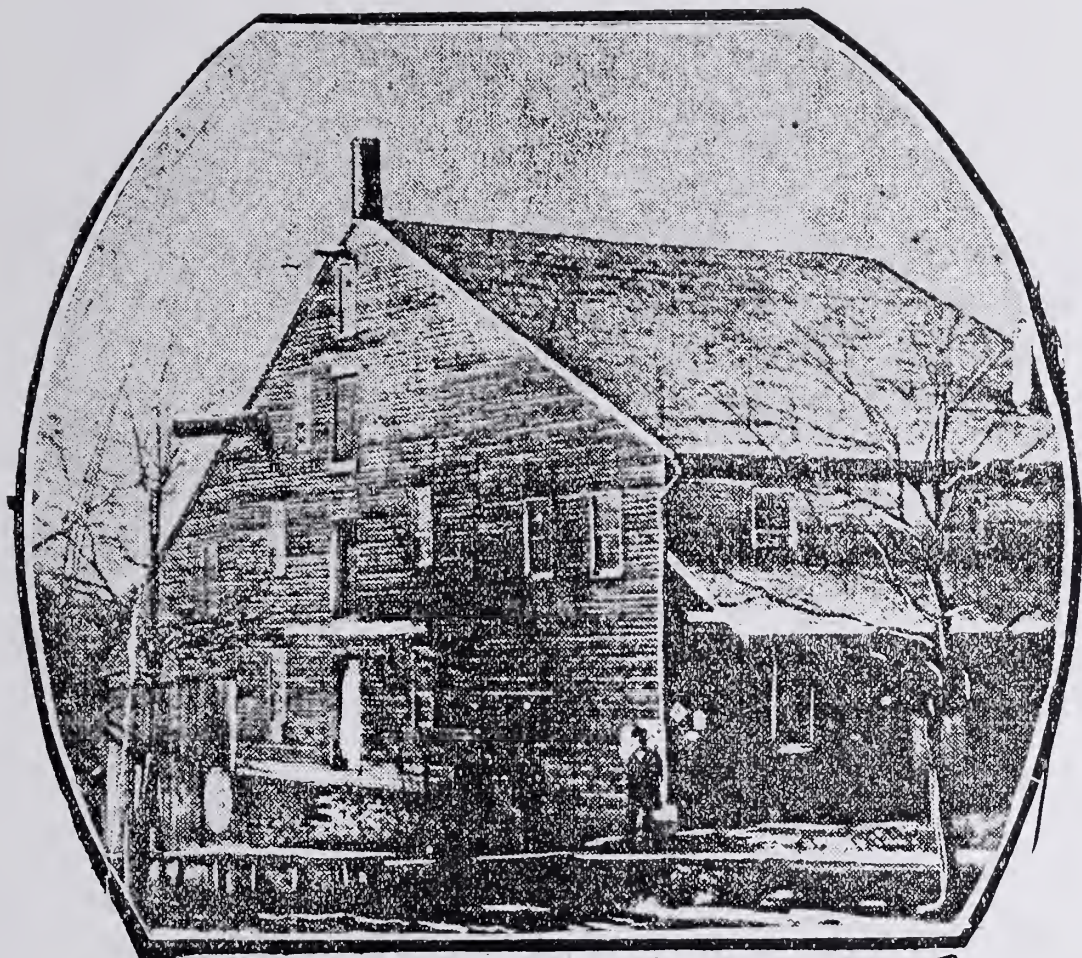
<i>Miles.</i>		
<i>Av. Length</i> 300	} between	{ 31° & 35° N. Lat. } <i>Sq. M.</i> 9°45' & 16°30' W. Lon. } 82,500.
<i>Breadth</i> 275		

BOUNDARIES and AREA. **B**OUNDED E. by Georgia; N. by Tennessee; W. by the Mississippi; S. by W. Florida. The area is about 52,800,000 acres.

CIVIL DIVISIONS and POPULATION. In 1800, there was but 3 counties, and 8850 inhabitants, including 3489 slaves. The population now, 1809, is probably about 10,000.

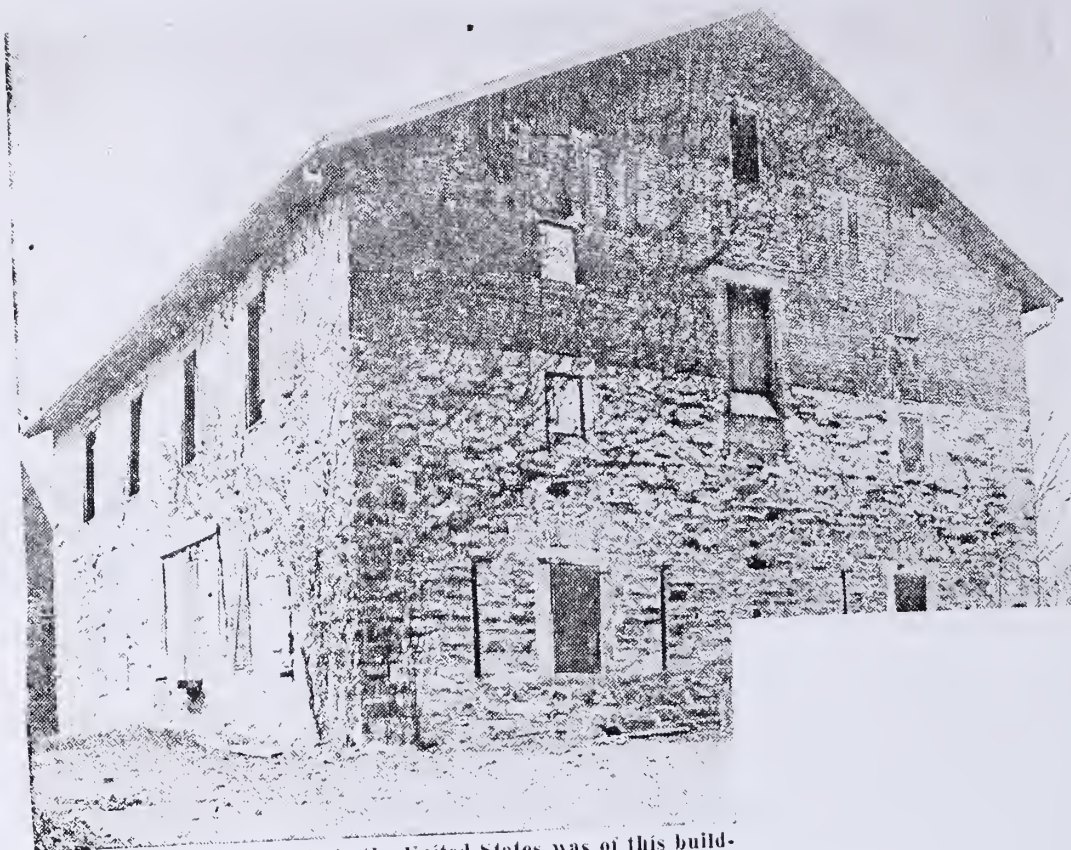
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population, 1800.</i>
Washington,	1,250
Adams,	4,600
Pickering,	2,940

CHIEF TOWNS. *Natches*, is the capital, and stands on the E. bank of the Mississippi, in N. lat. 31° 32'. It is an ancient town, and contains about 1600 inhabitants, consisting of French, Spanish, people from the U. States of America, or Freedmen,



THE OLD CARDING MILL IN  
PRINCETON TO WHICH  
LINCOLN BROUGHT WOOL.  
(RAZED ABOUT  
18 YEARS AGO)





The first photograph made in the United States was of this building—the old fort—still standing today in New Harmony, Ind. The picture that James Miles Wattles made wasn't nearly as good as this, in fact Wattles had a hard time keeping his crude photographs from fading out.



# Old Stagecoach Stand Reminds Hoosiers of Slow Travel Years Ago

By **LARENE RAVIES RHODES,**  
Indianapolis Star

Some three miles off of U. S. Highway 150 on the road between West Baden Springs and Shoals there stands an interesting old stagecoach stand reminiscent of the days when the old stage road between New Albany and Vincennes was one of the busiest thoroughfares of the state. It stands on a firm foundation of crude sandstone native to southern Indiana and a quaint stileblock affords an entrance to the main room where the passengers awaited the coming of the coach and from which they were able to mount the high-swung body of the old-time vehicle. The cellar formed by the foundation was probably used as storage space for the baggage of the passengers and valuable merchandise being shipped across country via the stagecoach route. Money was usually packed in small kegs and much care must have been necessary to guard it from roving highwaymen of the day.

Attention of the touring public has recently been called to this landmark by a sign erected out on the main highway by the daughter of William Douglass, who opened the tavern opposite the stage-stand in 1841, continuing in the business there for some 21 years.

## Born in 1809

Douglass was born the same year that marked the birth of Abraham Lincoln, 1809. He must have been a successful tavern-keeper, for he later operated a similar place in the town of Shoals on what is now the site of the Methodist church.

Only sketchy bits of information are obtainable about the first mentioned Douglass Tavern, which burned to the ground many years ago. But such as are at hand, indicate that it must have been a sizable two wing log structure with a dog-trot connecting the two. Certain it is that it was surrounded by giant locust trees, for these are still standing and plainly show the effects of the fire which consumed the old tavern.

An old man but recently deceased frequently told an amusing story concerning a road show which passed along that stage route many years ago. The biggest attraction of the show was a single elephant which was led across country from one stopping place to the next. It must have been a very docile creature indeed.

At any rate, so the story goes when the troupe stopped over night at the Douglass Tavern, the elephant was left tethered in the field across the road!

## More Intriguing Story

But there is still another story about this ancient tavern, even more intriguing than that of the elephant, for this one concerns buried treasure and stolid indeed is that man who cannot get a thrill at the mere suggestion of a thing of that sort.

It seems that when news went abroad through this section of the state that Morgan and his raiders were coming, William Douglass, like everyone else in the neighborhood, arranged to bury his valuables. He was the possessor of some \$750, which must have represented quite a fortune to a country tavern keeper in those days. That was why he packed it with such infinite care in a tin can and buried it under a spreading walnut tree over the "big spring" which supplied water for the inn, returning to the tavern, secure in the thought that Morgan would never find it.

As a matter of fact, Morgan didn't for he did not even visit that part of the country. But someone else did, apparently. For on the morrow, when Douglass went to recover his hidden wealth he was unable to find it. We may imagine with what feverish intensity the digging must have continued for days. In an ever widening circle, but all to no avail.

## Thief Suspected

And when a short time later a young man who had worked at odd jobs about the tavern left suddenly for the West, there was a well-rounded suspicion that he went not empty handed!

Not far down the road from the Douglass place is the site of the old Tom Ware Tavern. There is no marker here and but few stories are available concerning the days when it, too, was a busy place indeed, but of those that are available perhaps none is more heart-warming than that of Nan Shields, the attractive little miss who ran away from home by the stagecoach route.

The Shieldses lived several miles off the main highway and several miles as well from the Tom Ware Tavern. But when Nan's mother died and her father married again Nan, who must have been 14 or 15 years of age, resolved to go to live with her Uncle Tom Ware.

She had no money, a fainter heart might have given up the idea. But not Nan Shields. Slipping away surreptitiously, she made her way up to the "big road" where she boarded the stage with all the airs of a very fine lady, indeed.

## "Uncle Tom" Paid Fare

It chanced that one William Parkinson was driving the stage that day. Parkinson was a personable young Irishman from the "Auld Sod" with a shock of red hair, keen blue eyes and a heart of pure gold. Touched by the story of the unhappy little girl, he allowed her to ride all the way to Tom Ware's Tavern, a distance of many miles as distance was measured in those long ago days, on the promise that "Uncle Tom" would pay the little lady's fare at the end of the journey.

"Uncle Tom" did, and Nana stayed on at the busy tavern, doubtless thrilled at everything that went on around her in her new home. Possibly the young Irishman was thrilled too, for girls as pretty as Nan Shields were not found at every tavern along the route. At any rate, he could not seem to forget her and began making a point of seeing her whenever he made the run. And it wasn't long till little Nan Shields became Mrs. William Parkinson. Trust an Irishman to get what he goes after!

And the older folks watching on, probably shook their heads and said they didn't know what the younger generation was coming to. And yet we are told on very reliable information indeed, that the two lived happily every afterwards.

## Many Player Part

There are many other names linked with the tavern history of those early days in Orange county—Felkner, Lambdin, Lewis, Campbell—though for the most part the facts concerning them are necessarily vague and largely traditional. Yet here and there are tangible reminders of the important part they must have played in the dispensing of Hoosier hospitality to the cross-country travelers of that day.

The famous old Faucett Tavern stood at the foot of a winding hill. It was the custom for stage drivers to blow the long, curved horns they carried, several miles up the road, so that all might be in readiness at the tavern for the feeding of the hungry passengers, and the caring for the horses in the barns.

In the case of the Faucett tavern, the horn was said to have been blown just as the stage started down the two-mile hill road. In the stillness of the quiet country-side, it must readily have carried to the big house in the valley. And what a picture it must have made—the stage

coach rumbling down that winding hill! What a bustle there must have been in the spacious tavern kitchen, setting forth the viands on the long table! And what stir in the barns getting ready for the tired horses! "

#### One Tavern Standing

One of the few taverns still standing is the old James Campbell Inn on what is now U. S. Highway 150, a few miles out of West Baden. It is one of two Campbell inns, which stood less than a quarter of a mile apart, the other being known as the Sally Campbell Inn. This last mentioned inn burned to the ground some 15 or 20 years ago.

The former, however, though almost 100 years old, is still in a remarkable state of preservation and has recently been purchased by Floyd Atkinson. The Atkinsons will make their home there in the near future.

An interesting bit of reminiscing concerning this old house came to light some 20 years ago on the 80th birthday of the older daughter of James Campbell, when a family gathering was held at the old inn. On being asked what she recalled about the Campbell family moving to the new inn some 75 years prior to that time, she replied that she remembered carrying a little red rocker, a doll and a child's mug across the field from the old house to the new, as her contribution to the arduous task of moving into the inn.

This daughter was the mother of Mr. Harry Huffstetter of Indianapolis, who is the oldest living member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity in the state of Indiana, and is also well known in Indianapolis business circles.



# Old Buffalo Road Had Big Role In Pioneering Southern Indiana

By W. K. MITCHELL.

PROBABLY the one thing most responsible for the rapid settlement of southern Indiana, just after the turn of the 19th century, was the easy and well-marked line of travel afforded by the old Buffalo road, between New Albany and Vincennes; used from time immemorial by the Indians, and by the migratory herds of buffalo that roamed the Indiana territory 150 years ago.

The Buffalo road, so named because it was first trampled through the wilderness by buffalo herds leaving and entering Indiana on their endless travels, was as important a means of travel in 1800 as is any railroad in Indiana today. Entering the state at the falls of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, Ky., and leading northwest past Paoli, through French Lick and Petersburg, and leaving the state at Vincennes, the old road was for 50 years the outstanding natural landmark of southern Indiana.

## Used by Gen. Clark.

The earliest recorded use of this trail by an organized body of white men reveals that Gen. George Rogers Clark marched 1,000 men over it in 1786, on his return from Vincennes, after he had conquered the Northwest and added an empire to his country. Prior to this the trail was known only to a few venturesome hunters and to the hordes of Indians who used the old French fort at Vincennes as a base for marauding.

The road was then used by parties of soldiers, hunters and rappers, and a scattered few settlers for the next several years, until a great influx of emigrants began to flow over it from Kentucky, seeking new homes in the new territory. At this time the Buffalo road was known by a variety of names including "the Kentucky road," "the Vincennes trail," "Harrison's road" and "the Clarksville trace." The Indians knew it as "Lan-an-zo-ki-mi-wi," meaning "trail left by buffalo."

## Surveyed With Chain.

By 1804 the old trail was so well known and conspicuous that Gen. William Henry Harrison used it to locate a treaty with the Indians, called the "Concession of 1804." A year later Harrison ordered the road surveyed and William Rector surveyed it with a chain for 43 miles, through Dubois and Pike counties, recording at the time that it was "spacious enough for two wagons to go abreast."

In the early part of the 19th century numerous settlements sprang up along the trail, as travel became heavier. Most famous of these was old Fort MacDonald, erected in 1801 at "the Mudholes," a spot just north of the present site of Jasper, where the buffalo stopped to wallow in the swamp mud. Fort MacDonald was the first white settlement in Dubois county and is commemorated as such by a stone marker erected at the site in 1919 by George R. Wilson. Buffalo bones

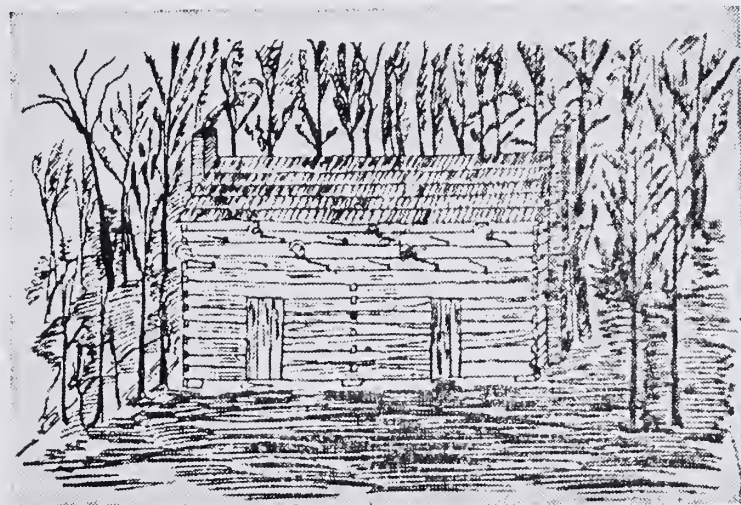
ranger camp was located at Milburn's Springs, now Cuzco, and the patrols ranged both ways on the trail, with the camp as a base.

## Duties of Rangers.

The rangers' duties were to protect all emigrants and travelers on the road from maraud-

living daughter were later rescued by John and William MacDonald and taken to Fort MacDonald, eventually to be returned to Kentucky.

By 1819 an amazing amount of travel wound its way through the forest along the trail. In that year a tavern keeper in New Albany wrote that 5,000 persons had passed his tavern on the Buffalo road. Prior to this Gen. Harrison had recognized the need for improvement of the road and had ordered that swampy sections be filled with logs, to make a "corduroy" road. This was done to improve wagon facilities, and some



Fort MacDonald as it appeared in 1801 as a stopping place for pioneer travelers on the Buffalo road through southern Indiana. Erected in 1801 by John and William MacDonald, the fort was the first white settlement in Dubois county. It was located just outside the present site of Jasper, near what the pioneers called "the Mudholes." This reproduction is from a pen sketch made by George R. Wilson, author of "Wilson's History of Dubois county."

ing Indians, wild animals and possible British Indian agents. Danger from the latter was comparatively little, yet it is recorded that in 1807 the rangers, under Capt. Hargrove, captured a British spy suspected of holding conferences with the Indians concerning the later famous battle of Tippecanoe, and sent him to Fort Vincennes.

More to be feared, however, was the ever present Indian menace. The Redskins lurked along the trail at all times, waiting an opportunity to steal horses, or even kill or capture the unwary traveler. Many such instances are recorded and countless others were averted only by the vigilance of the rangers.

## Wild Animals Plentiful.

Danger from wild animals comprised another hazard to the traveler of the Buffalo road. Panthers were numerous in the wilderness at that time and had a habit of hanging from limbs above the trail and dropping on incautious persons. One such instance is vividly chronicled in the story of the Gurney family. This family had crossed the Buffalo road in 1807 from Jefferson county in Ken-

of the old logs are still on the trail, covered in places by modern highways.

The year 1820 marked a milestone in the civilization of the old Northwest territory, and particularly southern Indiana, when a Mr. Foyles started the first stage coach line in Indiana.

## Used by Stage Coaches.

Mr. Foyles ran his stages over the then famous Buffalo road all the way from Louisville to Vincennes. This was the turning point in southern Indiana history as it marked the end of Indian troubles and the beginning of the road and city building era which rapidly transformed the state from a wilderness to its present urban state.

Little now remains of the Buffalo road except the marker at the site of old Fort MacDonald, a few buried "corduroy" logs, and a number of Historical Society signs marking where the trail crossed present day highways. Nothing, however, can erase the part this pioneer road played in the history of southern Indiana nor obliterate its memory as an integral part of an infant, growing state.



are still unearthed near this spot.

#### **Well-Known Settlement.**

Another well-known settlement was built on the trail at White Oak Springs, now the site of Petersburg. Milburn's Springs, where Cuzco now stands, also was a much used stopping place on the trail, and Harlan's Ferry, near the confluence of the forks of White river, was another—later made famous as the place where Lincoln crossed White river on his way from Spencer county to Illinois.

By 1807 the Indians had become so active along the Buffalo road, as British agents stirred them up in anticipation of the War of 1812, that Gen. Harrison found it necessary to inaugurate a ranger service along the entire length of the road. These rangers traveled on foot at first but by 1812 had become horse troops. The

tucky to White Oak Springs, now Petersburg.

Rangers had guarded the little group successfully and no lives had been lost during the tedious journey. At the time, however, the Indians were unusually active and Gen. Harrison ordered the family to remain at the fort in White Oak Springs until safer times. But Gurney disobeyed the order and set out for Fort MacDonald, at the Mudholes, without a ranger convoy. On the way both he and his son were killed by panthers, near the present location of Velpen. Mrs. Gurney and her sur-

# A TOUR THROUGH INDIANA

The Diary of John Parsons of Petersburg, Va.

# IN 1840

Edited by KATE MILNER RABB

PUTNAMVILLE, Putnam County.

July 26, 1840.

**T**HIS tavern, The Tecumseh, is located in Mill Creek Township, at the forks of the Greencastle and National roads. The other stands, just across the line, in the adjoining county of Hendricks. Some years ago, Mr. Thomas Elliott, the proprietor of this tavern, improved this farm and built a log house for a tavern. A Mr. Keller, just across the line, did the same. About three years ago, Mr. Elliott replaced the log house with a brick, and Mr. Keller straightway erected a large two-story frame tavern which he calls Washington Hall. There is a great rivalry between the two, 'tis said, and they are known to travelers as the "Twin Taverns." The National road at this point is in very good condition, and I noted two excellently constructed bridges with stone abutments over small creeks between this place and Putnamville.

The road from Crawfordsville runs directly south through Montgomery and Putnam Counties into Greencastle, the seat of justice, with but a few stops at insignificant villages. The country, so far as I was able to observe, is, in the northern part, either level or slightly undulating; in the center, and Greencastle is situated in exactly the center of the county, it is more rolling, and quite hilly in the neighborhood of the streams. The timber is the usual beech, sugar, walnut, ash, oak, and poplar, and the soil, so far as I could observe, a rich black loam, excellently adapted, I was informed, to the production of wheat, corn, grass, hemp and fruit.

The town of Greencastle, into which I came by stage in the evening, is very small and unpretentious. The houses are mostly of logs, with the exception of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, which are one-story brick edifices, and the streets are so-called only by courtesy. Locomotion is at all times difficult but, as one of the citizens pointed out to me, jestingly, in muddy weather it is necessary to exercise great precautions in crossing the ravines on the logs which are used as footbridges. I have already learned, however, that these pioneer settlers are not to be judged by their outward appearance, and that in the most unprepossessing surroundings I am likely to find citizens of great business ability and men of education and refinement, so that time only is necessary to change the pioneer settlement into a thriving town.

I betook myself at once to the tavern of which I had been told by friends in Crawfordsville, Washington Hall, kept by Col. John Lynch, which I discovered to be an inn of some pretensions. Mine host, I soon learned, is a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, whom he in some measure resembles,

and, I noted, takes great pride in the resemblance. On learning the nature of my journey, he immediately made me most pleasantly at home, and introduced me to a number of the respectable gentlemen of the community, who were gathered in the cool of the evening in the front of the tavern, engaged in conversation.

In the course of my travels, I have learned to value the inn where, winter and summer, are gathered the men of the community and the travelers, the lawyers, and judges, where all public questions are discussed, arguments engaged in, sallies of wit exchanged. Certainly no better place can be found for the traveler who would learn the nature and temper of the community in which he stops for the moment.

I was especially fortunate this evening, for here I found gathered a number of the citizens, among them Judge Joseph Farley, the first Probate judge. I am told, associated in the publication of the first paper, and a man who took part while still a resident of Kentucky in the expedition against the Indians who committed the great Pigeon Roost massacre, of which I have heard much since coming into the state. Here were also several of the county officers—David Rudisill, the sheriff; William E. Talbot, the recorder of deeds; William H. Shields, the surveyor, and the county clerk, Arthur McGaughey. This last-named gentleman I met again, for upon his invitation I stopped at his farm, three miles south of Greencastle, on my way to Putnamville, where I found great pleasure in meeting his family, particularly his wife, a woman of unusual strength of character and remarkable energy, of which last-named quality she showed me an unusual product. On a large and flourishing mulberry tree on their place she has cultivated silk worms, prepared the thread, and from it knitted a pair of gloves for her son Edward, a young gentleman of my own age.

Mr. McGaughey is somewhat past 50, I should judge, and is a native of Pennsylvania. He has lived here several years, his daughter, Mary Jane, being the first white child born in the county. He told me something of the character of the settlers, of whom he is able to speak with authority, by reason of his long residence here. The early settlers, he informs me, came mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, many of them because of the growing disapproval of slavery, and they are of high moral character, are honest, industrious, charitable toward their neighbors, and amply imbued with the principles of the Christian religion.



At the tavern I met also the proprietor of a farm north of the town, Colonel Alexander Farrow, who informed me that he had brought blue grass seed from Kentucky and sowed it successfully in his fields. He is a most interesting gentleman who gave me much information concerning the Western country, and was, so he told me, appointed a colonel of the fifty-sixth regiment of militia by Governor Noble. There was present also a lawyer, a Mr. Henry Secrist, whom I found a most genial and interesting gentleman, and who, I was told later, is a brilliant lawyer, a fine speaker, and a young man of keen wit. To my great delight, I learned that several of these gentlemen are trustees of the college, Mr. James Talbott, who is also the postmaster, Mr. Rees Hardesty, a cabinet maker, a sturdy citizen of great worth, and president of the board of trustees; Capt. W. H. Thornburgh, the most enterprising business man of the town and a man of taste, as I soon discovered in our conversation, and Dr. A. C. Stevenson.

Dr. Stevenson, who is a tall, dignified gentleman, I learned later from Col. Lynch, a physician of prominence and a native of Kentucky, who sought this state because of his opposition to slavery. He conversed with me most entertainingly on the subject of education in the West, in which became perhaps, of my acquaintance with Professor Caleb Mills, I take greater interest than heretofore. Dr. Stevenson is one of the trustees of Asbury College and is, as is Professor Mills, an advocate of the establishment of free schools, in which, he insists, in addition to the regular curriculum, training should be given in agriculture and the mechanical arts. I learned, too, that he has served in the Legislature and is a follower and great admirer of Henry Clay.

Here to my great delight I heard again the name of Calvin Fletcher, who, I am told, is one of the trustees of the college.

From these gentlemen I learned something of the establishment of the college, which is named for the celebrated pioneer bishop, Francis Asbury. Another bishop, Bishop Roberts, has been most active in its founding, and most deeply imbued with the spirit of sacrifice, since, 'tis said, he gave out of his salary of \$200 a year \$100 to the new institution.

It has been many weeks since I left my friend, Louis Hicklin, the circuit rider, whose society I had enjoyed so greatly in the early part of my journey and from whom I had learned so much of the spirit of these circuit riders, one of whom was described to me as "a man of iron frame who traveled the district from Bloomington to Crawfordsville, who could swim rivers and climb mountains to reach his appointment, and who died as he lived, full of faith and the Holy Ghost," and now again I was come among them and was to hear the story of their carrying the tidings of this new school far and wide among the people of their appointments.

These men had felt, as did the young Presbyterian missionaries in Montgomery County, the need of a higher institution of learning in the Western country, and accordingly three of their ministers, Calvin Ruter, Alvin Wiley, of whom I had heard much in Indianapolis, and James Armstrong, were requested, in 1832, to report at the conference on the advisability of establishing a higher school of learning to furnish its people with both intellectual training and the means for spiritual growth.

When the establishment of such an institution was agreed upon, several towns were competitors for the site, Putnamville, Rockville, Madison, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Greencastle, and a very large subscription was offered by Putnamville in particular, but Greencastle having presented the largest subscription, was the site selected. At this time, the population of the town numbered but 500.

The college, these gentlemen informed me, was opened at first on a very small scale, in an old school building, but last September the first regular faculty entered upon the duty of teaching in the new building, with eleven students enrolled.

I bade good night to these new found friends who, in our few hours' intercourse had shown me such courtesy that I consider myself justified in calling them friends, and sought my bed, but I could not sleep. All the while these gentlemen were talking of the college, I had been trying to remember something which had some connection with this school, and which I should remember. And all at once it came back to me.

On the day in Brookville which I spent with young Mr. Shirk, one of the most delightful days of my entire experience, he had told me of a young friend of his who was in Greencastle attending Asbury College, one Tom Goodwin, he had called him, who would graduate in September, and he had urged me to seek him out if by chance I should visit Greencastle. Goodwin! The name recalled, I determined to seek him out early in the morning.

The next day chanced to be Saturday, and on inquiring of Col. Lynch, I was directed to the house at which the young gentleman is boarding. I found him, and moreover, found him all that my friend, Mr. Shirk, had described him to be. He is just 22, a year younger than I; born in Brookville, but of Virginia descent; he is tall, slender, with very keen eyes, and a manner which I have learned characterizes the Hoosiers, as they sometimes call themselves, of high degree; a free and easy manner, though with no tincture of familiarity; a most engaging warmth-heartedness and interest in all whom they encounter; a natural independence of manner and thought—most admirable in all its manifestations. Of these, Mr. Goodwin possesses, and on hearing my story and of my visit to Brookville, one of my friendships with Mr. Shirk, again shook my hand and offered himself as my cleone.

Off we set toward the college, for it was a sight of it that I most wished for at this moment. Mr. Goodwin enlivening our walk by congratulating me on making my journey in warm and dry weather. "Better be glad that this is not a rainy day," he said. "Do you see that gully? It looks bad enough now, but when it has been raining for

a week or more, and the water is rushing along, digging it deeper and deeper, and you have to balance yourself along this bridge, if it is not broken down, or if it is, on a log or two that some kind-hearted person has laid across, and if your boots are so heavy with the mud gathered up on the streets that you can't calculate how and where to set them down, and may slip, for as the old janitor says, 'hit's powerful shippy mud,' then you can imagine that going to college or at least going to the college building, is pursuing learning under difficulties.

"Speaking of mud," he continued, "would you like to hear of my first journey to this institution?" And when I assented, he continued, "An

agent of the college came to Brookville and induced my father to buy a scholarship, so in November, three years ago, I set out by stage from Brookville to Greencastle. You haven't seen our roads in winter and wet weather, so you can have no idea what they are like.

"I left Brookville Wednesday at noon, expecting to reach Greencastle by Friday night.

NOTE—The distance to be travelled was one hundred and ten miles. Editor.

"We should have known better, for it had been raining for two weeks. However, with high hopes, I left home in a two-horse coach in which my fellow passenger and I travelled for seventeen miles. It took us several hours to travel this distance, and at that point we learned that the stage to Indianapolis had been taken off on account of the roads, and that we must transfer ourselves to a two-horse wagon without cover or springs.

"Fifty-three miles stretched between us and Indianapolis, but as we started before daylight Thursday morning, the driver assured me that we would reach there by ten that night—in time for me to catch the stage to Putnamville.

"It rained all day, and the roads grew worse and worse. The corduroy was floating like a bridge. Creeks and rivers were bank full, and no bridges. Night came on, dark as pitch, and we with no manner of light, and at last—our wagon broke down, stuck in a mud hole.

"The driver finally decided that he would ride one horse, carrying my trunk before him, while the other passenger, who was the agent of the stage line, would ride the other, with the mail pouch before him and me behind. In this manner, we reached Indianapolis at 11 o'clock Thursday, too late for the coach, which meant that I must spend all the next day and till 10 o'clock at night, in Indianapolis.

"We started for Putnamville the next night, to find the mud even worse than before. In fact, there was more water than mud from Brookville to Indianapolis, while this was mud deep and stiff, and in a little while, at midnight, in fact, we—the eleven passengers, two of them females, found ourselves stuck in a mudhole. Out we got—the men I mean—and pried the coach out of the mud, and on again, repeating this process many times. One took rails from a fence and constructed a corduroy, and the driver, pleased with our inventiveness, suggested that we take more rails and carry them on two hundred yards and more to another mudhole which was worse than this. At this,



one of our passengers, a merchant who has been East for goods, and who had led the rescue party, informed the driver in profane language, that while he did not mind paying his passage and walking, he'd see him hanged before he would carry rails and walk."

"In spite of all this, we finally came to Putnamville, which, you may have learned, is on the National road. What? No?" He made a gesture of mock surprise. "Oh, yes, you haven't yet been to Putnamville. When you pass through that settlement, if you stop long enough, you will hear just such lamentations as I did over the stupidity of the people who would locate a seat of justice and a college in a town that is not on the National road. My innkeeper informed me that there was no stage to Greencastle, and that my only way of getting there would be to wait till Sunday, when, for the sum of \$2, he would convey me and my trunk thither in his two-horse wood wagon, and wait I did. And while I waited, I heard again and again, the lament over the stupidity of people who would locate a college off the National road, in such an out-of-the-way town as Greencastle, which would never amount to anything anyway, being off the National road, whereas Putnamville has all the advantages of location and business. And so on, until I reached Greencastle and stilled his lamentations with my \$2."

I had not laughed so much since the day that Mr. Salk and I sat on our horses outside the country church and conjured up a vision of the early settlers. There is something most humorous about this Goodwin, and anything he tells he knows how to invest with interest. He has, too, a most convincing manner.

We had by now come within the high board fence which incloses the college grounds, and beheld the campus, on which there is little shrubbery, only a few locusts and other forest trees. The building I viewed with much interest. It is constructed of brick, with a hall through the middle, recitation rooms on either side, and a chapel in the rear, with an elevated platform. Recitation rooms are on the second floor; on the third, museums, the library and the meeting rooms for the two literary societies, concerning which I inquired with some interest. They are called, he informed me, The Platonian, and The Philological, and their purpose is to improve the young men in public speaking, and also to familiarize them with the forms of transactions of most deliberative assemblies. An attic occupies the fourth floor, and there is a eupola, but, as yet, no bell.

"This is not the building I saw the day after my arrival," said Mr. Good-

win," and I wasn't even sure I would find any building, after what the tavern keeper said to me. When I asked where the college was he replied, "I don't know for certain. It was, last summer at the district school house, but I have heard that they have moved it to the County Seminary. Be you come to go to it? You'll not find it much of a university. I reckon."

"However, I went to church the next morning, in my Sunday suit of blue jeans, and summoning courage, to introduce myself to the minister, afterwards, I received a warm reception, for I was the first student who had come from outside the town. Reverend James Thompson was the preacher, and he called out, 'Hold! Stop, brothers! Here, Brother Dangerfield, Brother Thornburgh, Brother Cooper, Brother Hardisty, Brother Nutt, here is Brother Tommy Goodwin come all the way from Brookville to attend the institution! And then, sir, you ought to have seen the handshaking I got!'"

Having expressed a desire to examine the college catalogue, and make some notations in my book, as I did of the Wabash College, Mr. Goodwin procured me one, from which I have set down the following:

The course of study for the Freshman year is Sallust and Roman antiquities; Graeca Minora and Algebra, continuing into the second session with Cicero and Horace, Graeca Majora and Legendre's Geometry.

The sophomore year embraces Horace, Tacitus and Juvenal Graeca Majora, trigonometry and analytical geometry, continuing in the junior year into calculus, ancient and modern history, chemistry, rhetoric and logic.

In the senior year, natural philosophy is continued from the second session of the junior year, geology is taken up, mental philosophy, political economy, the law of nations, Paley's Theology, Moral Science and Evidences of Christianity. Particular attention is paid, I noted, to composition and declamation, and the seniors are regularly exercised in forensics. I noted, as of particular interest, that instruction will be furnished, if desired, in the Hebrew, French and German languages, "when either the inclination of the student or his peculiar destination may render them desirable."

The collegiate year embraces two sessions or terms of twenty-one weeks each, the winter session commencing the first Monday in November, after a

vacation of six weeks, the commencement exercises being held in September. The tuition per term is \$12, \$7 more than the tuition at the Wabash College, the boarding in private families the same—\$1.50 a week. The discipline is announced as mild but firm, and parents and guardians are requested not to furnish funds to the students, but to place the money in the hands of some member of the faculty or some other citizen, giving specific directions as to what amount shall be furnished except for necessary expenses—a quarterly exhibit to be sent to parents containing items of the accounts. There are about 120 students, all told, in the college at this time.

The other members of the senior class I met through Mr. Goodwin. One of them, Mr. John Wheeler, is an Englishman, a young gentleman of 25, with all the English characteristics. Mr. Madden, the other member, is a Kentuckian, just Mr. Goodwin's age, and possessed of the ardent temperament of the Southerner. Mr. Goodwin have already described, and the three present a most interesting contrast.

To Mr. Goodwin I owe also my acquaintance with some members of the faculty. The next day was Sunday and he informed me that Dr. Simpson, president of the college, was to preach on that day, at the Methodist church, and that it would be well worth my while to accompany him thither. Accordingly, I went with him to the little one-story brick church with its one coat of plastering and its rude benches, where, in primitive fashion, the men sat on one side, the women on the other.

[Note.—I later to become the celebrated Bishop Simpson.—Editor.]

Perhaps I was a little more affected than I wish to admit by the pioneer aspect of my surroundings; the church, the simple and, in many respects, poorly dressed congregation; and I saw Dr. Simpson enter the pulpit, this very young-looking man, stooped, with a shock of brown hair growing very near his eyebrows, clad in the blue jeans of the men of his congregation instead of the clerical black to which I am accustomed. I felt great disappointment and even a wonder that my friend should have brought me here. He evidently guessed my feeling, for, catching my eye, he smiled and whispered, "Just wait."

The hymn was sung, a hymn in which all joined, untutored voices. This true, but so full of faith and hope and love that ere I knew it, my eyes were moist, and I had entered into the spirit of the meeting. The minister made the prayer and read the lesson, and then Dr. Simpson stood forth, read the text, and began his sermon. And had I thought him ungainly and rough and unprepossessing? Had I presumed to sit in judgment upon this god among men? Scarcely had he begun to speak than he took on a new expression, his eyes burned, his face wore a look of unearthly beauty. And his voice; I kept no record of the sermon, even the text has slipped my memory, but it now seems to me that whatever words he may have spoken, had they been in Greek and Hebrew they would have had the same effect, it was the voice, the manner, that swayed his audience. For swayed the audience was by this pathos, this power. One moment, a hush like death rested over them, the next moment their shouted "Amen" rose to the heavens. Never, never have I seen such a sight.

And this young man, so Mr. Goodwin told me later, has ever this effect. Always at first, the disappointment over his youth, his shyness, his homeliness, always the triumph of his spoken word.

Dr. Simpson, I learned later, is a native of Cadiz, O., and is just 29 years old. He came here last year from Allegheny College, where he was engaged in teaching. His motto, inscribed in all his books, is "Read and know. Think and be wise."

It was with great regret that I parted from young Mr. Goodwin, but I wished to spend a day in Putnamville, which from all accounts is one of the most flourishing towns in this region, with a beautiful situation on the National road. I was directed by friends to the tavern kept by James Townsend, and never was a more happy direction given a traveler.

Mr. Townsend is known as the proprietor of Putnamville, for he it was who laid out this thriving town. Having inclinations toward civil engineering, he had already laid out the town of Morganfield, Ky., to which he had gone from his native Maryland, before coming here. In his society, I found myself quite at home, and yet, his attitude toward some of the questions of the hour gave me food for thought. Mr. Townsend was a man of 50. He lived, as I have said, in Maryland and left it for Kentucky, leaving Kentucky for this state because of his feeling against slavery. He owned a large number of slaves, so he told me, and on preparing to leave Kentucky, he freed them all, and offered to bring them North with him. To each of those who wished to remain behind, he made a present of \$50 in money; for those who accompanied him, he has built cabins, giving each a home. There are seven of these former slaves, and in his company I visited them, old Grandmother Sibley, whom he had brought out from Maryland; Aunt Hetty, Uncle Tom, it turned my thoughts toward home. And yet, when I reflect on my attitude toward this question at the time I left my home and my attitude now, for I must note down here that, little by little, the strong convictions of Arnold Buffum and Louis Hicklin and the many other wise and honorable gentlemen I have encountered during my journey through this state have unconsciously changed my feeling on the subject of slavery; I do not believe that I could willingly again become the owner of human flesh and blood; and I am convinced that this, more than any other one thing, has made me wish to cast my lot in the new country.

Mr. Townsend's wife is also a Southern woman, and we found many subjects for conversation, for she has visited widely and knows many of my mother's friends. I learned that she is a cousin of Jefferson Davis, whom I had met while on a visit only last year.

Putnamville is, I believe, one of the most flourishing towns it has been my fortune to visit, and through the kind offices of Mr. Townsend I have met many of the respectable citizens and have seen most of its industries, remarkable in number and variety. It would seem, for a town only nine years old. The National road, here in a very good condition, is a most interesting spectacle, with its red stage coaches, passing frequently; its barns, for the horses are always changed here, the

wagons pushing on to the West; the "movers," the merchants with their goods, a continual stream of travel from sunrise to sunset. All this activity brings business to the town, so its many industries are, after all, not such a matter for surprise, but I continue to wonder, at the aggregation of men of fine education and excellent family who have gathered into this place.

In company with Mr. Townsend I met Worthington B. Williams, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who came here from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to look after lands bought by his father and who owns a store of general merchandise and is a man highly respected in the community; John Hendrix, who came here from Kentucky to set up a sawmill and gristmill; John S. Perry and Amos Welker, each the proprietor of a pottery; William Eaglesfield, a keeper of a tavern at Deer Creek; Dan Hepler, who owns a flourishing distillery; Jack Clark, a carpenter and owner of a store of merchandise; Mr. Smock, a merchant of prominence; Mr. Griggsby, a very intelligent man, the proprietor of a harness and saddlery shop, one of the most important callings here, 'tis said, on account of the large amount of travel along the road and necessary repairs to harness, etc.; Wesley Nance, a clock dealer and large

farmer, proprietors of two tanneries, whose names failed to set down in my common book and hence can not repeat here; Gilmore Corbally and Flower, wife, both of whom are proprietors of large buildings along the National road and citizens of importance; Mr. Chapin; Benjamin Parks, a Baptist minister and farmer, from North Carolina, and the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, founded in Mr. Townsend's home, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, who, with his wife, came out from Connecticut, where they had been prominent educators.

I met also the proprietor of another store and a tailor shop, Albert Layman, a most interesting gentleman, whose wife I found a charming female from the East, a graduate, she tells me, of a female college recently founded there by Miss Mary Lyon. Her father, I learn, is judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

[\*Note.—Judge Estes Howe, the college referred to was Mount Holyoke.—Editor.]

Ever to live in my memory are the hours I spent in company with Mr. Townsend's son-in-law, Dr. D. W. Layman, whose society I found most congenial and whose story, he told me as we sat pleasantly together on his porch in the evening.

[\*Father of Mr. James T. Layman of this city. After a long and most successful career in Putnamville, Dr. Layman died in this city in 1887 and is buried at Crown Hill.—Editor.]

The sun had set behind the forest trees on the horizon, and the twilight was gathering around us, and from the parlor came the tinkling notes of the spinet which Mrs. Layman's father had purchased from her French teacher in Kentucky and had brought with him to Putnamville. The atmosphere breathed romance, and as I listened to this story of the National Road, and of the accidents by which love comes, told in his gentle voice, with the notes of the spinet struck at intervals, almost as an accompaniment, I was moved to wonder if I, too, was destined in my wanderings, to some such happy fate!

"I was born in Pennsylvania," said he, "and being early left an orphan was reared by relatives in August County, Virginia. At the University of Virginia, where I received my education, I formed a warm friendship with a young gentleman who came out to Terre Haute, and who wrote repeatedly, urging me to come to him as soon as I had completed my medical course.

"Accordingly, one day, driving my faithful horse and carrying all my worldly possessions, I set out over the national road for Terre Haute.

"My first unusual experience was in Zanesville, O., where I encountered an epidemic of typhoid fever, and remained for a week to assist in the care of the stricken. They besought me to remain permanently, and 'tis true, the location offered many inducements, but something pushed me on. I refused their pleadings, and turned my face toward the West.

"It was nightfall when I came through Putnamville, and just as I reached Mr. Townsend's inn my horse fell lame and I must performe dismount from my vehicle and remain until he had recovered. 'Tis a matter of nine years now, and from a lad of your age I have come to be thirty-two—the horse is long since over his lameness, and I am still here!

"The reason? Mr. Townsend had a daughter just seventeen, and the next morning after my arrival, I beheld her for the first time. She was pressing grapes, all unconscious of my scrutiny, and when I saw her lovely, serene face, her air of gentle dignity, I resolved that if the fates were kind, she should be mine, and I would remain in Putnamville!"

He paused, and we sat in silence for a season, pondering over who knows what—life, youth, love!

From him and from others I have learned much of the life and the work of this admirable man. His only ambition is in the line of his profession, for he puts his work above all else, and such is his popularity that no other physician can gain a footing in this locality. His calls are so many that he keeps four horses always in his stable, driving them in the summer and riding horseback in the winter when the mud makes the roads impassable for vehicles. He could have won political preferment. I am told he was urged to accept the nomination for Congress four years ago, but refused to sacrifice his profession to politics. He is interested in politics, however, for we have discussed the campaign frequently, and he has told me that he was once a Democrat, but because of his dislike for Andrew Jackson has become an ardent Whig, and that he particularly admires Gen. Harrison.

Mrs. Townsend I found as lovely as he had pictured her, a convent-bred girl of intelligence and charm. It was with deep regret that I parted from these friends, who recalled so vividly the atmosphere of my home, and set my face toward Terre Haute.



# **TURMAN BLOCK-HOUSE WAS REBUILT AS FORT TURMAN**

**Erected in 1810 Near Big Springs By Benjamin Turman,  
First Settler, After Whom Township Was Named.**

**BY SAMUEL S. BREWER**

A second auxiliary fortification included in the grand design for a complete chain of military defenses, of which the large Half-Way Fort on Gill's Prairie was the main axis of the entire system, erected in anticipation of the War of 1812, was a fort to be built at the juncture of the Tippecanoe trail (Harrison road after the Tippecanoe campaign of 1811) with the Ontario or Ottawa Indian trail, near the Big Springs in what is now Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana.

Already standing at this strategic point was a block-house called the Tierman (Turman) which had been built by Benjamin Turman in 1810, and it was at this place near the Big Springs that General William Henry Harrison camped with his army on the evening of Sept. 28, 1811, on his northward advance, and also on the evening of Nov. 16 following, upon his return from the Battle of Tippecanoe.

This block-house stood about 8 miles north of the Half-Way Fort on Gill's Prairie, and the same was taken over and enlarged into a fort and named Fort Turman. The old block-house was rebuilt, a large area surrounding the same was enclosed with stockade timbers, and the whole equipped and made into a headquarters for scouts and spies, with a major part of the garrison consisting of mounted rangers to do patrol duty between this fort and the main headquarters at the Half-Way Fort, 8 miles to the southward, as well as for duty along the Ontario trail running to the northeast into the Province of Ontario, Canada, and to the northward as far as Fort Harrison on the main Tippecanoe trail, now made into the Harrison military road.

The exact site where Fort Turman—originally the Tierman (Turman) block-house) stood is now surveyed as the Northwest 1-4 of the Northwest 1-4 of Section 25, Town 8 North, Range 11 West, in Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana; the same being about 1-3 of a mile due west of the pre-historic Mound Builder's hill where the Mann cemetery is located and just west and to the rear of where now stands the former residence of the late Hon. James B. Mann, who built the same many years ago. The old Harrison military road, formerly the main Tippecanoe Indian trail, running between this residence and the hill where the Mann cemetery is located.

During the period of time that Fort Turman was used as a military outpost for the Half-Way Fort, it was

the main headquarters for the scouts, spies and mounted rangers, who maintained a line of communications between General Harrison's army in northern Ohio and Colonel William Taylor, Quarter-master General, in command of the Half-Way Fort. It was over this line of communications that the first news of Commodore Oliver H. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was received, the same being rushed to Colonel Taylor by mounted patrols, and by him relayed over the military semaphore to Fort Coupee, and from there sent by boat to Vincennes and Kentucky, where the glorious news was received for the first time in the then settled parts of this country west of Pittsburgh. Also, it was over this same line of communications (the old Ontario Indian trail) that Colonel Taylor received his orders from General Harrison to forward provisions and supplies by boats up the Wabash river to Fort Wayne, from the warehouses at the Half-Way Fort.

To keep this vital line of communications intact, a considerable force of mounted rangers and scouts were required, some of whom would be on duty for many days at a time. To house and feed the many horses needed to furnish the mounts for this large force, required the building of many barns within the stockade enclosure of Fort Turman, and also a place for the storage of feed and fodder for the same. Fort Turman was a place of great activity at this time. Scouts and spies were constantly arriving and departing at all hours, both by day and night.

After the close of the War of 1812, Fort Turman was closed by the Government, and the tract of land upon which it stood was sold to Benjamin Turman, the builder of the Turman block-house, on Sept. 10, 1816, which tract of land by that date had been surveyed as the Northwest 1-4 of Section 25, Town 8 North, Range 11 West, in Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana. Benjamin Turman being the first settler to locate in what is now Turman township, and after whom the township took its name. The eldest son of Benjamin Turman was Thomas Turman. He married Lavina White, a daughter of William White and Ann Balch White. Their daughter, Fidelia Turman, married Hon. James B. Mann, a son of Hon. Josiah T. Mann, the first Judge of the Sullivan County Court, when the court seat was at Merom, Ind. Hon. James B. Mann, after his marriage to Fidelia Turman, built the residence now standing near the site

of the original Turman block-house, later Fort Turman.

It was at this place that Major Hamtramck camped in the fall of 1790, in his expedition across western Sullivan county against the Indians of northern Indiana and Illinois, and it was from this camp that he sent Captain Hardy Hill with a company of scouts, among whom were James Ledgerwood and Robert Gill, to march up the Ontario Indian trail to the northeast and open up a line of communications with General Harmar's army, then marching northward through Ohio, and it was Captain Hardy Hill who hurried back to Major Hamtramck, then located with his army north of the present City of Terre Haute, Indiana, with the distressing news of Gen. Harmar's complete defeat by the Indians, which news was brought back to Captain Hardy Hill by Lieut. John Vaughn, who had been detailed by Capt. Hill to go on a particularly dangerous mission with James Ledgerwood and Robert Gill, two expert scouts, to obtain the same.

On the above mentioned trip James Ledgerwood was captured by the Indians and taken with them to the region around Detroit, where he was held until 1800, or 10 years later, when his liberty was obtained by exchange through the efforts of two of his old scout friends, Lewis and Sol Wetzel, both famous early day scouts in Kentucky. After his release from this long captivity, he returned to Kentucky, made his will there in 1802, witnessed by Sol and Lewis Wetzel, and came to Sullivan county, Ind., in 1903, to become its first settler, locating near the present town of Carlisle in Haddon township, this county. He died in the latter part of 1806 or early in 1807. His will was first probated in Kentucky, and a transcript of the same filed at Vincennes, Ind., in 1812. A copy of this historic will of the first settler of Sullivan county, Ind., is now in the files of an abstracter located in this city.

Robert Gill, the other scout sent out by Captain Hardy Hill with James Ledgerwood on this dangerous mission to obtain the correct news about Gen. Hamar, made his escape but was compelled to go direct to Kentucky in order to do so, and Lieut. John Vaughn was able to elude the Indians and made the report to Captain Hardy Hill of the terrible Hamar disaster and by him taken direct to Major Hamtramck, who ordered a hasty retreat before the Indians could arrive at the Big Springs and cut off his retreat to Vincennes; his escape being only a few hours ahead of the Indians.

Captain Hardy Hill was the father of Isaac Hill, who later in 1817 settled on Curry's Prairie, and of Hardy Hill Jr., who also settled on the same prairie in 1820. Curry's Prairie is located along the route of the old Ontario Indian trail.

Also under the command of Captain  
(Turn to page seven)



county, Ind. From his residence he can see the Cottonwood Tree which stood at the east gate of the stockade which enclosed the large Half-Way Fort. The tree now stands about one-half mile southwest of the Vaughn home. It was under this tree that his old Commander-in-Chief during the entire period of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, rested in 1830, just 13 years before Mr. Vaughn was born in 1843. It was also under this tree that his great-grandfather, Lieut. John Vaughn, assisted Major Hamtramck in 1790 in setting up the arms of the republic for the first time on the soil of Sullivan county, Ind. The famous spring at the foot of the hill where the Half-Way Fort once stood and from which Abraham Lincoln carried a wooden bucket full of water to their wagon parked under this Cottonwood Tree, can still be located and water yet carried from it. This spring is about 1 mile southwest of where "Uncle Jimmy" Vaughn now lives. As these historic places are so close to where he now lives, it would be a most gracious as well as timely act if the patriotic societies of Sullivan county could make arrangements through Hon. Will H. Hays of New York City, to have a motion picture taken on next Memorial Day, showing Mr. Vaughn carrying a wooden bucket full of water, the same as Abraham Lincoln carried in 1830, from this spring to the Cottonwood Tree, and over the same ground as taken by him. It could be taken in slow-motion as Mr. Vaughn is active and could make up for any lost motion that might occur.

There is a continuity about the history of Sullivan county that commands attention, and Fort Turman being located at a strategic point, at the juncture of the two great Indian trails, was a vital point for communications, and as such was a most important fortification in the great system of defenses that pivoted upon the Half-Way Fort on Gill's Prairie.

The first burial ever made in the Mann cemetery was that of a Kentucky militiaman named Clark, who was accidentally killed during the night Gen. Harison's army was encamped there at the Big Springs and the Turman block-house, on Sept. 28, 1811. The burial took place, with full military honors, the next morning, Sept. 29, 1811.

Just north of this cemetery about one-third of a mile, is the site of the Gray woolen mill, which was first established as one of the many industrial plants that were built and operated for military uses within the stockade surrounding Fort Gill and the Rose Creek as described in last week's article in the Sullivan Union. This woolen mill was purchased in 1818 by Thomas Gray Sr., the father of Joseph Gray Sr., and by him removed to the Dodd Bridge locality and set up on Turman's Creek, where it remained in operation for many years. From there it was removed to the Big Springs site, near where Fort Turman once stood, in about 1835. Thomas Gray Sr. was succeeded in

the management of this enterprise by his son, Joseph Gray Sr., who operated the same until his death, when it was removed to Sullivan, Ind., and became the S. Brunger woolen mill. Joseph Gray Sr. married Nancy Sherman, a daughter of Benjamin Sherman, who lived for many years on the Island District of Gill's Prairie, being the proprietor of the Sherman Tavern, once a well-known hostelry.

The Gray woolen mill was one of the notable industrial plants of Sullivan county, the state of Indiana, and the entire mid-west. Its product was of such high quality that it was registered in the British board of trade in London, England, the chamber of commerce of Amsterdam, Holland, the Weaver's Guild of Lisle, France, and the Royal Trade Union of Brussels, Belgium. The old record of the Royal British Dye Trust, Ltd., of London, England, lists this remarkable enterprise as follows: "Gray Woolen Mill, about 8 miles west of Sullivan, Indiana, Joseph Gray Sr., owner and operator. The product made is of the highest quality. The very best grade of fast dyes are used, and we recommend their goods to the trade throughout the entire world."

The names of some of the early settlers, together with the date of their settlement, in the vicinity of Fort Turman were, in addition to Benjamin Turman in 1810: George Kirby, 1816; James B. McCall, 1816; Seth Goodman, 1817; David Wilkins, 1816; Josiah Bryant, 1816, Henry Little, 1816; Charles Norman, 1818, John Lester, 1817; Thomas White Jr., 1817; John White, 1816; William White, 1816; John Seaton, 1816; Jonathan Lindley, 1816; William Harlow, 1816; Samuel Chambers, 1816, and Nathaniel Earnest, 1816.

(Continued next week.)

## TURMAN BLOCK-HOUSE REBUILT AS FT. TURMAN

(Continued from page one)

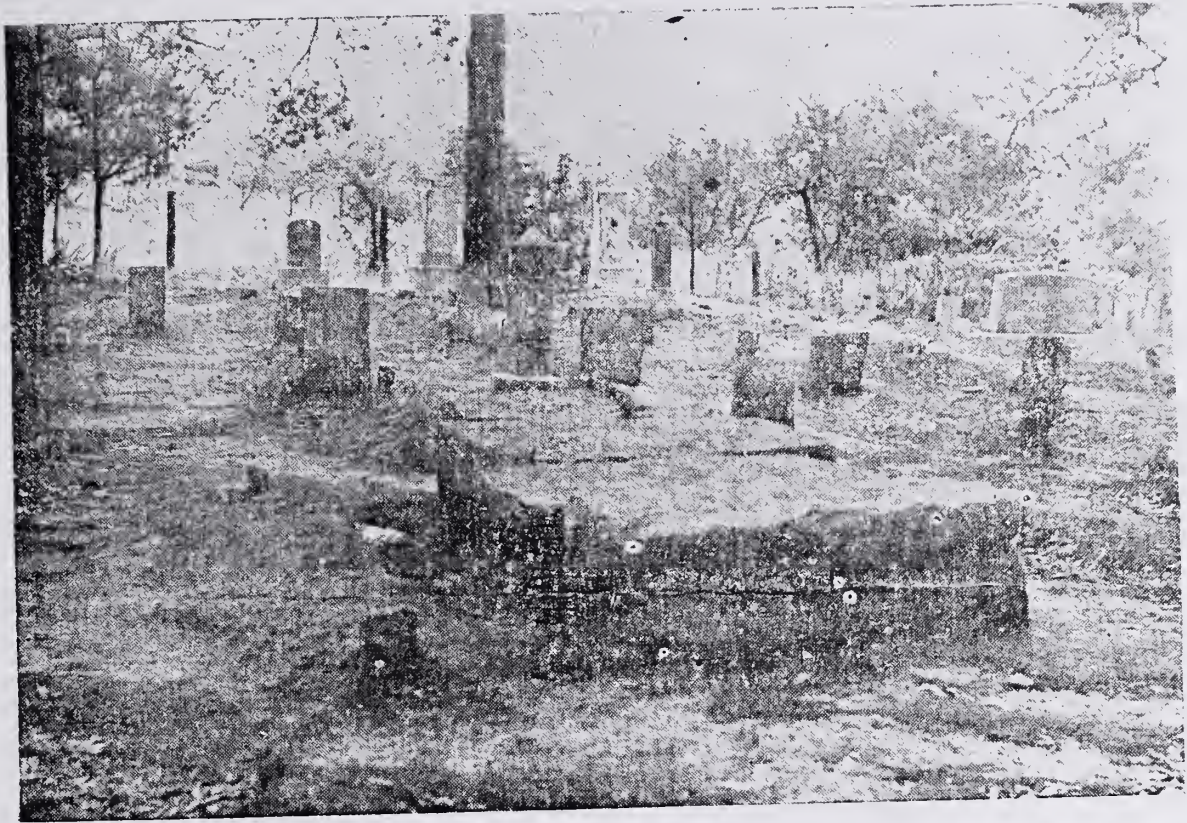
Hardy Hill in the Hamtramck expedition in 1790 was Lieut. Thomas Gardner, the father of Sarah Gardner who was born in Kentucky in 1792 and later married John Osborne in Kentucky and who afterwards settled on Curry's Prairie in 1826 and became the founders of the Osborne family of this county. He reldest son, William Osborne, later married Patsy Hill, the daughter of Hardy Hill Jr. and a grand-daughter of Captain Hardy Hill Sr. William Osborne is a maternal grandson of Lieut. Thomas Gardner who served under Captain Hardy Hill Sr.

Another daughter of Lieut. Thomas Gardner was Nancy Gardner, born in Kentucky in 1798, who afterwards married Joseph Smock (Uncle Joey Smock) who afterwards settled on Curry's Prairie near Farmersburg. She was the grandmother of the late Joseph K. Smock, long a prominent businessman of Sullivan, Ind., who was a maternal great-grandson of Lieut. Thomas Gardner.

Another officer under command of Capt. Hardy Hill during this expedition in 1790 was Lieut. John Vaughn, above mentioned, the great-grandfather of the venerable and highly respected James Vaughn, now past 96 years of age and living just north of Rose Chapel church in Gill township. (James 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2 and Lieut. John Vaughn 1). James Vaughn 4 is now the only Union Veteran living in Gill township and one of the very few remaining in Sullivan



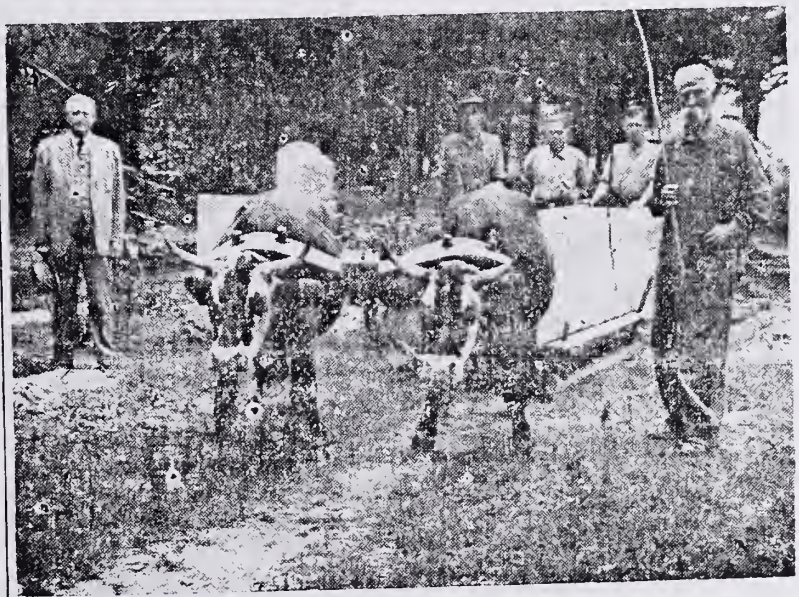
## *Early Method of Burial is Revived At Old Caldwell County Cemetery*



A mode of burial common to Caldwell county in bye-gone years was revived recently at Ausenbaugh Cemetery, on the edge of this county and two miles from Dawson Springs, a few hundred yards off U. S. Highway 62, when Roy Howton, pioneer citizen of the Mt. Hebron section, yoked his ox team to the ancient sled pictured above and enacted a scene well remembered by older citizens of the community.

The old Ausenbaugh cemetery, still in use, is older than the town of Dawson Springs, as is shown by stone markers on many of the graves there, and pictured in the larger of the two scenes reproduced here.

Burials date back almost to the War Between the States and many of them were conducted with ox teams drawing primitive



sleds on which wooden boxes, parted. encased coffins, or were themselves the last shelter of the de-



## GENESIS OF INDIANA

The establishment of December 11 as Indiana day by the last legislature, and its observance in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Jackson may invest with interest certain events connected with the origin of the state. The development of the northwest territory into states was an evolution, guided by circumstances, that might easily have issued differently. In the beginning several states claimed ownership of the territory by virtue of royal charters, and when the question came up of transferring it to the United States as a public domain it was not at all clear what the nation might do with it. It was a matter of concern to the states already existing that the new territory should not be administered or disposed of in a way inimical to their interests. Thus when Virginia made the first and principle cession in 1783-1784, it was on the condition that the territory "shall be laid out and formed into states containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and that the states so formed shall be distinct republican states and admitted members of the federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

The United States accepted the cession on these conditions and in a proposed ordinance for its government submitted to congress in 1784 the territory was divided into ten commonwealths, to be designated by these names: Sylvania, Michigania, Cherronesus, Assensipla, Metropotamia, Illinois, Saratoga, Polypotamia, Pelisipia and Washington—the latter in honor of George Washington. This was not approved by congress, and it was not until 1787 that an ordinance was framed that was found acceptable. Meanwhile, with fuller knowledge of the territory involved it was found that dividing it according to the plans stipulated by Virginia would be "productive of many and great inconveniences." Virginia was asked to modify the requirements on this point, and did so; so there is in the adopted ordinance the provision that the territory shall be formed into not less than three nor more than five states. From 1780 to 1787 there was considerable jockeying back and forth over this question of ownership of the northwestern country, which shows that it was too big and complicated a matter to be settled out of hand. Even with the establishment of the ordinance of 1787 and the work of organization then begun, the difficulties were not all settled, for Connecticut had claims that were not surrendered until 1800. It is worthy of note that the famous ordinance was framed in the faith that Virginia would consent to the modifications that had been asked for but were not yet granted, for it says that the boundaries of the states (not less than three nor more than five) shall be fixed "as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same."

A parallel act of faith was manifested in Indiana's beginning as a state. Conformable to the "enabling act" of congress, which authorized the people of the territory to form a state Constitution, the convention met and the Constitution was made and adopted in June of 1816. Two months later a general election was held, state officers were installed and the machinery of self-government set in motion. But Indiana was not yet a state. As Charles Kettleborough, in his "Constitution Making," says, three things were yet necessary to that consummation: A formal admission to the Union by a special act of congress, the admission to congress of Indiana senators and representatives, and the recognition of its presidential electors, that being a presidential year. The formal act of admission was not passed until December 11. Meantime the Indiana electors had cast their votes for President and Vice-President, but when the electoral vote came to be counted that of Indiana was contested as illegal because the state was not yet in the Union. The situation was unprecedented and caused some confusion, but the votes eventually were counted.

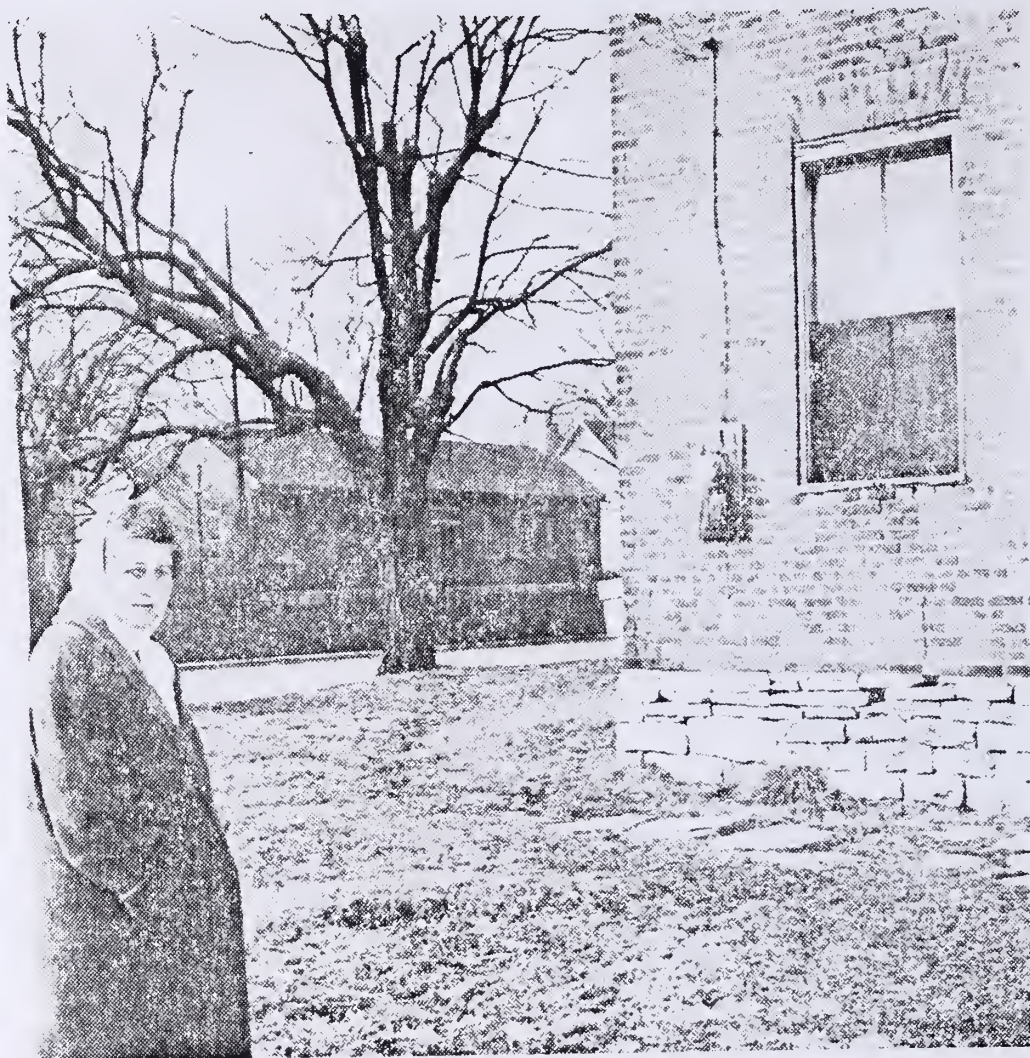


## SELVIN TO HAVE MARKER

The Selvin Community Group is erecting a double marker in honor of Abraham Lincoln and William Henry Harrison. It is to stand on the Selvin school grounds where the Lincoln Memorial Highway is to cross State Road 68.

When governor of the Northwest Territory, William Henry Harrison ordered a fort built at Polk Patch, now Selvin.

The marker is to be eight by ten feet at the base and is to stand twelve feet high with life-size statues of Lincoln and Harrison on the top. The names of Harry G. Leslie and the commissioners he appointed will be engraved on one side. An order has already been placed with the Bedford Stone Mills. When completed the marker will cost \$3,000.



## Abe Was Here?

PUTNAMVILLE, Ind. — Grace Bristow, owner of one of the oldest homes in Putnamville, says her 2-story brick home was a stopping-place on the Historic National Road,

and that Abraham Lincoln stopped there while en route to Congress in the 1840s. The home in the background, across U.S. 40, was a "station" on the "underground railroad" for fugitive slaves, she said.

— The NEWS Photo, Pat Redmond.

## Nature Has Endowed The Scene Of Lincoln's Indiana Boyhood

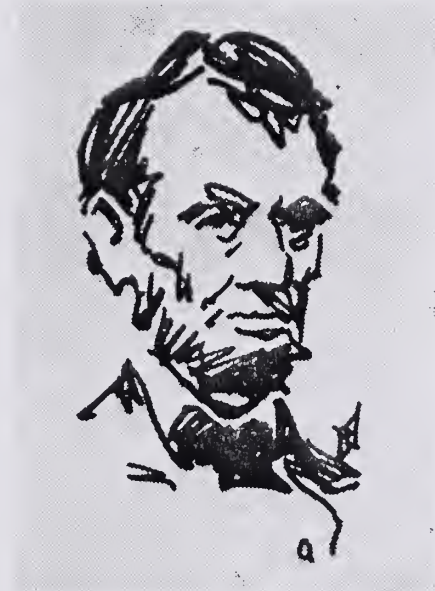
**L**IKE HIS Kentucky birthplace, the scene of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood days in Southern Indiana is now a national shrine. At dedication ceremonies this week, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall was moved by the site's rugged charm, tucked among the wooded hills of Spencer County some 70 miles west of New Albany.

"This is a lovely setting in some of the finest scenic beauty," he re-

buried. Her grave, in a small clearing surrounded by an old iron fence, has been preserved by the state.

The 89-acre tract that has been turned over to the National Park Service by Indiana includes the grave, the family cabin site and 23 acres of the 80-acre Lincoln homestead. Part of a \$1,000,000 appropriation from Congress for development of the national memorial is to be used for the purchase of additional homestead acreage.

Our Hoosier neighbors are to be congratulated on this national recognition of an historic scene they had the foresight to preserve long ago. We hope, though, that its rustic charm will not be too much changed by the planned development. The area has been so richly endowed by nature as to leave little room for man-made improvement.

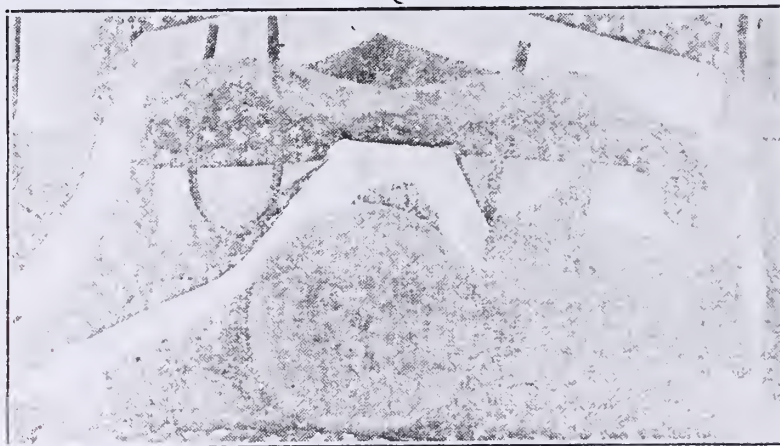


marked. He went on to say that he hoped someday to see this Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial linked with the 18th President's enshrined birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., and other points of interest in the "Lincoln country" by a scenic parkway.

Such a parkway would be a great asset to the Kentucky-Indiana-Illinois area as well as a boon to the multitude of students and tourists who annually visit the scene of Lincoln's humble beginnings. It would be a logical next step in preserving the Lincoln background.

This week's dedication of the boyhood homesite gave Indiana its first national park. Young Abe was just seven when the family moved there from Kentucky in 1818, and there he lived until he was 21. There his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is





#### SOME LINCOLN FAMILY RELICS

This group of relics was loaned for display on February 12, 1928, by various members of the Grigsby family, who had carefully preserved them. Some of them were hidden for many years in "Nat Grigsby's tool chest." The ox bow, sand stone, "scrutchen" axe, kettle and saddle, are vouched for as to genuineness by descendants of Reuben Grigsby, Sr., near whose home the Lincoln family lived the first winter in Indiana.

# Resurrection of a Village

By ANDREW H. HEPBURN





#### SOME LINCOLN FAMILY RELICS

This group of relics was loaned for display on February 12, 1928, by various members of the Grigsby family, who had carefully preserved them. Some of them were hidden for many years in "Nat Grigsby's tool chest." The ox bow, sand stone, "scrutchen" axe, kettel and saddle, are vouched for as to genuineness by descendants of Reuben Grigsby, Sr., near whose home the Lincoln family lived the first winter in Indiana.



# Resurrection of a Village

By ANDREW H. HEPBURN





For today's sight-seers, as for the pioneer farmers of yesteryear, the gristmill with its 24-foot wheel is a central point of interest.



Not designed for show only, Spring Mill is a working replica of the village of 1843, including hand looms that turn out real homespun.

# Resurrection of a Village

By ANDREW H. HEPBURN

**D**URING the spring of 1897 George Donaldson appeared on the streets of his native Glasgow after an absence of fifty years. He had returned to die. Behind him in the United States he left a reputation for eccentricity and much property, among the minor items of which was a cave. The cave—not much of a cave as caverns go—burrowed under a wooded hillside in Southern Indiana. It was one of George Donaldson's favorite hide-outs. He liked the stream of water which ran through it and frothed out of the mouth to splash down the rocky hill in a miniature cataract. Being something of a naturalist, he noted that within the waters of his cave swam some queer fish—bleached and futile fish with no spirit.

When George Donaldson bought his cave, there was a bustling little village in the valley below. It was called Spring Mill and was a pleasant place of stout stone and log houses dominated by a big stone gristmill. From his land George Donaldson could see the roofs of the village, hear the water rushing through a big flume to turn an overshot water wheel.

George Donaldson saw the village die. As the years slipped by he saw the villagers move away one by one. The great water wheel turned less and less frequently. Presently it stopped altogether. But that didn't bother George Donaldson. He liked solitude and he liked the wilderness. He wasn't concerned to see weeds creep in, see the water wheel decay and fall apart.

**How the discovery of a school of blind fish brought a deserted village back to life.**

George Donaldson would be surprised today if he could know that the village of Spring Mill has come to life again; that it looks as it looked when he first saw it; that its wide lawns are lush and close-cropped, its flower beds gay with blossoms, smoke curling from the stone chimneys; that the water wheel creaks and groans again as it helps grind quantities of yellow corn. He would be even more surprised could he know that one of the principal reasons the village of Spring Mill lives again lies within the cave which he owned, and which bears his name—that the reason is his colony of odd fish.

Donaldson's bleached and unhappy fish are a vital link in a chain of strange circumstances, which chiefly concern Spring Mill village. Those who are expert in such matters call it the finest example of a pioneer

village of the wilderness period to be found anywhere.

They say that its great stone gristmill is without a peer. Spring Mill village in 1943 exists as it existed in 1843, when its fame had spread throughout the whole new wilderness land. The effect on the observer is startling, but it is accomplished by no artifice. It is the result of location. Nature provided a stage and isolated it by guardian hills clothed in a great forest against the intrusion of any sound or sight which might mar its perfection.

Col. Richard Lieber, the practical visionary who discovered the dead village and brought it back to life with cunning patience, puts it this way: "You come down from the top of the hill two hundred feet and you go back one hundred years."

The story starts in 1814 with a young naval officer named Samuel Jackson. A Canadian, he had fought under Perry on Lake Erie and had been wounded. He came to the wilderness of Southern Indiana, seeking land. It is not difficult to understand why he selected the land he chose. Any sailor would recognize the virtue of a quiet cove, protected on all sides by high hills. Ensign Jackson chose just such a spot, a tiny valley hemmed in by very steep and wooded hills.

Ensign Jackson built a cabin and a small gristmill. He opened a limestone quarry in one of the rocky hillsides, perhaps the first in a region which was later to become famous for its stone. In 1816 his title to the

PHOTOGRAPHY BY

JOHN KABEL AND NOBLE BRETZMAN

Fashioned of local logs and local stone, this is the type of solid house favored by the solid citizens of Indiana's frontier days.



Faithful reproductions of the massive wooden gears which, first set up in 1817, were regarded as the mechanical marvels of the countryside.







There are picures who will use no corn meal except that ground between the huge stone burrs at Spring Mill. Last year visitors bore away 22,680 five-pound sacks.

land was confirmed by a grant signed by the President of the United States. But Jackson was a sailor at heart and the ways of the wilderness were not his ways. The next year he sold his lands, his houses, his little mill to Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, of Louisville, two well-connected and prosperous brothers who had come across the mountains from Virginia a few years before. They were very busy as wilderness real-estate promoters, buying lands all through the great forest of Southern Indiana for townsites. They appeared to specialize in gristmills, and saw in Jackson's tiny valley with its foaming spring-fed stream a special opportunity.

In almost no time at all they had a bustling crew of stonemasons, mechanics and carpenters at work. They planned a great gristmill, the largest anywhere in the region, with walls of hewn stone three feet thick, boasting a tremendous overshot water wheel turned by a prodigious stream of water carried to the mill through a wooden flume riding a procession of stone piers.

For the time and the place, the undertaking was fabulous, but it was an immediate success. In no time at all Bullitt's Mills was a thriving community, its mill grinding meal for pioneer farmers for miles around. But the Bullitts were promoters. After seven years they had a chance to sell the village for a nice profit to another pair of brothers, William and Joseph Montgomery, of Philadelphia. They, in turn, put up additional buildings of log and stone, which included a tavern and a still house, and sold the property after nine years to still a third pair of brothers, Hugh and Thomas Hamer.

The period of promotion and absentee ownership was over. Hugh Hamer was a miller, having been mill manager on the property for the Montgomeries. The two brothers took up residence at the village in two large stone houses originally built by the Bullitts. They acquired possession of the village in 1832, just eighteen years after Ensign Jackson had discovered his sheltered cove in the forest. A great deal had been done in the eighteen years, but, with the exception of the central mill building and the two large stone houses, it was still very much a crude wilderness hamlet. The Hamers set about to make it the commercial and social center of a wide region. They succeeded, keeping pace with a rapidly growing new land.



Mellow, yellow corn meal at twenty-five cents a bag.

one time boasted the splendor of strutting peacocks. As the opportunity arose, new activities were added, so that on either side of the central mill building stretched village shops and industries. There were a tavern, a regular stage stop between Louisville and Terre Haute, a still house, a loom house, a pottery. The water from the flume, escaping over the great mill wheel, turned the machinery of a sawmill. There were a cobbler's shop, a hatter's, a cabinet shop, an apothecary, a tannery and blacksmith shop, a limekiln and a post office. There were

The care with which the village was restored is exemplified by this reincarnation of a 19th-century apothecary shop. The son of a pioneer Indiana pharmacist helped to equip it.



The mill stream pouring out of Donaldson's Cave, home of the Amblyopsis whose discovery led to Spring Mill's resurrection.



a church and a school and various residences. A mile away was a boat yard.

Hugh Hamer combined enterprise with showmanship. His ox fleets were famous on the rutted hill road between Spring Mill and Louisville, some fifty miles to the southeast.

The great, high-wheeled wagons were painted a brilliant red. Each was drawn by a team of twelve oxen whose horns were brightly polished and snubbed with shiny brass bits. As his facilities increased, the enterprising Hamer sent his products into wider and wider markets. Barges built in his boat yard carried lumber, grain, flour, pork and whisky as far south as New Orleans.

They were bustling times. The young state was growing fast. Steady streams of new colonists swarmed down the river to the south and followed the road north from Louisville.

In all this new growth Spring Mill village was strategic. The future was bright with hope. Someday it would be a city. There was much to do of it.

Socially, the village kept pace. Many a notable of the day visited there, including the governor of the state and once a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Not infrequent guests at the tavern were distinguished intellectuals and the revolutionary communal colony at New Harmony.

It is not difficult to imagine the appearance of the growing village at the height of the Hamer period of ownership. It is preserved in the re-creation of it today.

The village area itself occupied the comparatively flat valley floor, an area of some eight hundred feet in length by six hundred in width. It was cleared except for scattered shade trees. In the center stood the great mill. Beside it ran a roadway, two miles down from the crest of the southern hills.

Most of the shops and industries flanked the road. The dwellings were scattered over the rest of the valley, except for the stone houses of the owners of the mill and the millwrights. The wooden flume, riding high on massive stone piers, paralleled the road.

From the edge of the village clearing, the hills, magnificently forested, rose abruptly two hundred feet above the valley. They sheltered the village against storm and intrusion. The crest of Spring frame and a bulwark, giving unity and an aspect of special charm.

The heyday of Spring Mill was in the 50's. Toward the end of that decade there came a flurry of excitement. A railway was building west. It was to be called the Ohio and Mississippi. It would link the region with the seaboard on the east and the limitless new lands to the west. If it came to Spring Mill, it would mean a great new growth, new opportunities, a boom.

### The Town That Time Forgot

But the engineers running their grade lines had different ideas. They took one look at the guardian hills which flanked the village and ran their stakes several miles to the north. Though no one knew at the time, it was the crest of Spring Mill. The railway was completed in 1859, and from that time on, the decline of the village began. Hugh Hamer kept things running as best he could. He died in 1872. Thereafter for a few years another owner kept the distillery and the mill running. But it was no use. The village was doomed.

In the meantime, the eccentric Mr. Donaldson moved in. He bought hill land to the south of the village, including a cave. Hugh Hamer was still alive and still very much a personage, but he was an old man and he knew that his village was under a blight. With the death of Hamer the spotlight of community interest switched to Donaldson, who was

a showman of parts himself. It was his habit to journey to church each Sunday in a dugout canoe pulled over the forest trail by a saddle horse.

It was a tradition of the region that Donaldson would be called to stand as godfather for each newborn babe, and if the parents agreed to let him name the child, there was always a generous cash contribution. Many a child named by Donaldson lived to regret the privilege. One he named Faanna, another Owassa.

But Donaldson's real contribution to Spring Mill was completely negative. The lands which he owned lay to the south of the village, athwart the only practical break in the hills by which it could be reached. He was interested in his land to the extent that he wanted it left strictly alone. He preferred the natural forest to anything else and discouraged its molestation. Following his death, the Donaldson land, by reason of a complicated will involving a great congregation of heirs, came under the administration of the courts. The Donaldson land acted, thus, as a seal against intrusion, preserving the natural setting of the village.

### Magic Out of a Cave

But the events which were to bring the village back to life really began before the death of Donaldson in Scotland in 1897. At Indiana University, in Bloomington, a scientist named Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann was making a study of cave vertebrates. His investigations had led him over the world. Cave vertebrates, of course, lived in caves; and since Southern Indiana abounds in limestone caves, Doctor Eigenmann decided to make an exhaustive study of the caves of the region.

Six years after he began his study Doctor Eigenmann made the discovery of his career. In Donaldson's cave, just outside the dead valley of Spring Mill, he discovered a colony of queer fish. The thing which delighted the doctor was that all the fish were blind. He had been hunting for blind fish all over the world, and here, practically in his back yard, was the finest and most numerous family of them existing anywhere in the world. He named his famous fish the Amblyopsis, which means "dim-eyed." He described them as resembling skinned catfish swimming on their sides.

Delighted with his discovery, Doctor Eigenmann persuaded Indiana University to acquire the Donaldson tract from the court, so that he might set up a permanent experiment station to investigate the blind fish. The university did so, and the good doctor went to work.

Over a period of many years he led his students and visiting scientists to Donaldson's cave. Frequently they passed through the abandoned village of Spring Mill, now grown up with weeds, its mill wheel fallen apart, its log buildings crumbling.

The next year, however, some twenty years after the good doctor had made his sensational discovery in Donaldson's cave. In the late 20's the state of Indiana had become acutely park conscious. Col. Richard Lieber, head of the Indiana Department of Conservation, had begun to develop a system of state parks. So popular were the parks that every section of the state clamored for one. Colonel Lieber did not propose to scatter expensive state parks around. He made one inflexible rule. The state would not buy land for parks. The land must be donated, either by private individuals or by counties. Lieber was determined to raise money for park purposes was passed in the state legislature. The people of Lawrence County wanted a park. They proposed the Donaldson tract, some four hundred acres, which was owned by Indiana University. It was richly wooded, too, and this came on it was now famous, as were the fish that lived in the cave.

But Colonel Lieber insisted that it was too small an area. The county must buy more land. It did—a considerable area flanking the Donaldson tract to the west, extending north. They offered it to the state as a park site.

Colonel Lieber rambled around over the acquired land on an inspection trip. It was chiefly hill land roughly L-shaped. In the corner of the L, but not in the tract, was a flat, narrow valley. The colonel found the land good. The hills were richly forested, the caves interesting. It would make a good park. Then he looked down in the valley. As he regarded it he had a vision.

"What about that?" he asked of his guide, pointing to the crumbling ruins of an old mill thrusting up among the weeds.

"Oh, that," said the guide. "We'll get rid of that old mill. Don't bother about it."

But the colonel had a different idea. In his vision he saw a pioneer village brought to life, flanked by green lawns, set among its guardian hills. He saw the village as the central feature of a park, the finest and most significant park he had ever projected.

Who owned the village? An investigation was quickly made. It was owned by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, which had bought the village site and considerable adjacent land to protect its water rights.

The colonel went to work quickly. The state would not buy the land, but it would accept it as a gift. Gen. Harry Trexler, head of the cement company, saw the point. He made the gift on the condition that the colonel could make his village a reality.

### New Pioneers

The restoration of Spring Mill village was an adventure, if discovery. There was not a great deal to go on, and a great deal was needed. The mill building stood, but it was an empty shell. All the cumbersome mill machinery was gone. The water wheel was gone completely. The piers which carried the original flume had crumbled down, and the flume itself was not even a memory. Most of the houses had disappeared. Fragments of walls marked their foundations.

The colonel had two cardinal principles in mind to guide his engineers and his assistants in their reconstruction plans. There must be no faking, no sham. The second principle grew out of the first. It was that, as far as possible, every bit of material which went into the re-creation must come from the region itself, preferably from the original village quarry or the forests thereabouts.

It was the colonel's job, but he had able and enthusiastic assistants. To one of these, a young engineer named Denzil Doggett, goes the credit for an idea which was not a part of the original plan. It was the idea of restoring the village as an actual working village, particularly the mill.

The colonel's original idea was that the village be restored as a memorial to a rich and vivid period of pioneer history. Doggett argued that if a village was going to be restored, why not actually have it work? Let the mill grind corn, the saw-mill slash boards, the looms weave.

### Out of the Past

Doggett even argued, though no one took him very seriously, that if the mill machinery was restored and permitted to grind corn, visitors would buy the meal they saw ground as a souvenir of their visit.

At the time it was a novel idea. The colonel gave it his blessing, and Doggett and his assistants went to work. Their first job was to find out what the mill grinders would buy the meal with. The mill machinery the mill had contained Doggett went up and down the land

talking to oldsters who could remember active mills, exploring the ruins of old abandoned gristmills. On the site all sorts of theories were evolved, calculations made. From it all a conviction emerged that the Spring Mill water wheel had probably been a twenty-four foot overshot wheel with buckets four feet wide. The theory was borne out by splash marks on the wall of the mill. But it was only a theory, and Doggett wanted proof positive. One day he and his associates were arguing about the matter. A segment of a new theoretical wheel had been laid out with chalk on the mill floor. From outside came a shout. A workman had been digging in the bed of the village stream at some distance from the mill. His pick had struck a long curved piece of half-rotten wood. It was a small section of the outer rim of the original wheel. It fitted the chalk plan on the floor perfectly.

The axle for the wheel required a straight and perfect log twenty-five feet long and thirty inches in diameter when dressed. It should be heavier than, and no poplar tree of such a size could be found. Grudgingly, Colonel Lieber consented to the use of oak.

The reconstruction of the mill machinery with its great wooden gears, its amazingly contrived transmission of power, was a puzzling problem, until someone found a rare volume published in 1830 and written by Oliver Evans. It contained complete, specific and detailed instructions. They were followed faithfully, though frequently long periods elapsed in the rebuilding while men descended the forest to recover types of wood specified by Millwright Evans.

The original French burrs, huge stones sixty inches in diameter, were found buried in weeds. But sharpening a mill burr was apparently a lost art until an old man, who knew the knack was finally found.

While the actual reconstruction was going on, help that was to add authenticity to the restored village was coming from all sorts of unexpected quarters. It had gone out that the state was restoring the village, and the result was tribulations of furniture and accessories appropriate to the period would be acceptable.

Attics and basements all over the state disgorged old beds and tables, chairs, pots and pans, tools, implements of all sorts. A veritable deluge of them descended upon the committee placed in charge of such donations.

Enough came in to refurbish completely and re-equip most of the restored buildings.

Typical of the public interest in the project was a letter received by Colonel Lieber one day, containing a check for \$1000.

It had been sent by a pharmaceutical manufacturer whose father had been a pioneer pharmacist in Indiana during the period of Spring Mill. He wanted to help the state restore the village and re-equip the village apothecary shop. So much material was contributed that enough remained after the village buildings had been refurbished to provide a considerable pioneer museum which was housed on the third floor of the mill.

### From Vision to Reality

A day came when the village was ready to live again. The mill was complete, the great wheel, hewn and fitted by hand, in place, the wooden flume restored. A storage bin was filled with shelled yellow corn, corn of the region. A gate in the flume was lifted and water surged over the wheel.

It turned slowly, groaning and creaking, turned faster and faster. Inside the mill the great burrs turned, throwing out the yellow meal, Colonel Lieber's vision had become a reality.

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

The stream of curious came slowly at first, but swelled rapidly as the fame of the village spread. In recent years the number of visitors has reached such proportions that the state has been forced to put in tremendous parking areas to accommodate automobiles. But they are not near the village. You walk into the village up a wooded valley beside a rushing stream. The first glimpse of it is as dramatic as the lifting of a curtain on a stage, for the magic of the village has the reality of good theater. There is nothing at all to spoil it, no note of disharmony, no anachronism. Behind and on either side there is the backdrop of the wooded hills rising high and sheer under a narrow arc of the sky. On the floor of the stage, a floor carpeted with lawn, are the buildings of stone and log, with the great central mill dominating the scene. You can poke about and stick your nose into the dwellings if you like. They appear to have been deserted only yesterday. You may even find someone at work now and then, finishing up a bright homespun rug on a hand loom, for example.

## Echoes of Old America

The gray-walled gardens are likely to be bright with flowers. They appear to have been growing there forever. As a matter of fact, many of them were there, fighting the weeds, when Colonel Lieber and his men marched down into the valley to rout the wilderness.

It is curious that no one ever hurries who visits the village. It seems impossible to do so. The spell of it is one of tranquillity.

It is said that one visitor returns each year from a distant state in the height of spring bloom because the village acts on his jangled nerves as a bromidic tonic, a restorative of values.

The only time when a semblance of haste occurs among visitors follows the deep clanging of a great bell hanging beside the mill. It announces that the mill will grind corn. The curious gather around, the water rushes and froths over the wheel, the burrs begin to spin and the yellow meal flies out to be scooped up and sacked in homespun sacks bearing a picture of the mill. Last year 22,680 five-pound sacks of meal were bought at the

mill by visitors and carried into every state of the Union. There are epicures who refuse to use any corn meal other than that ground at Spring Mill. They return again and again for a new supply.

The perfection of the village extends even to sound. For the sounds of the village are only the sounds that are familiar and natural to it. The girdling forests shut out all others. There are the sounds of the forest itself—the bird sounds, the rustling of trees. Occasionally there is the deep whine of the saw-mill slashing a great log. There is the slow creaking of the mill wheel, rising to a heavy rumble whenever corn is being ground. But with all these special and intermittent sounds there is one which makes a ceaseless music, the *leitmotiv* of the village, the sound of rushing water.

From the dark caverns, with their strange blind fish, high on the hillsides, the clear streams come tumbling out over ancient rocks, surging into the flume, giving life to the mill and rushing on and out. It is the silver thread of life that has never been broken. Because of it, the imaginative believe that the village was really not dead at all, only sleeping.

## and Historic Associations of Pioneer Days



INDIAN TREATY  
LINE  
THOMAS FREEMAN  
1802  
WILLIAM HENRY  
HARRISON  
INDIAN NATIONS  
TREATY BY  
JOHN ROBERTSON  
AND  
JOHN ROGERS  
OF  
INDIANA  
AND  
THE  
INDIAN  
NATIONS  
AT  
CORYDON  
JUNE  
1816



the heroine of Charles Major's well known "Alice of Old Vincennes." No. 3: In the town fittingly called Lincoln City (Ind.) is the grave pictured here where lies Nancy Hanks Lincoln, called by Carl Sandburg "the pioneer sacrifice." No. 4: This monument on State Highway 41, just south of Huntingburg, Ind., marks the boundry line of the treaty agreed upon by William Henry Harrison and the Indians in 1802. No. 5: It was in the shade of this friendly old elm at Corydon, in June, 1816, that the first constitution of Indiana was drawn up. No. 6: Indiana's historic first capitol building, erected in 1816 at Corydon, is still standing. No. 7: Fort Sackville, a stockade in the wilderness, was, in the early days of Indiana history, on the present site of Vincennes.



## A Hoosier Listening Post.



THE name of Samuel Judah is known to all familiar with the history of Vincennes, to which town he came in 1819 from New York, having previously graduated from Rutgers college, and studied law. He became one of Vincennes's prominent citizens, and is described by an early traveler as "an extraordinarily interesting gentleman, a profound scholar, most proficient in the Greek and Latin languages." In 1827 his father, Dr. Samuel B. Judah of New York city, came out to Vincennes to visit his son, and kept a diary of his journey, which is in the possession of John M. Judah of this city. Mr. Judah calls attention to the fact that, like most of these early diaries, it was written "solely for the use of the writer himself, for future reference, statistics, and recollection, without any thought of form, or care to avoid repetition." This very fact increases its interest; as we read it, it is as though we were seeing the panorama of those early days unrolled before our eyes—towns, villages, roads, vehicles, people, all vivid and interesting—a valuable addition to the early history of life in the middle West.

Briefly the traveler records his journey from New York, 150 miles to Albany on the steamboat Constitution; at Albany, on the stage to Schenectady; there, on the Dewitt Clinton packet on the canal to Utica. At Utica he went on the Eagle line of stages to Auburn; at Auburn he left "on the opposition line of stages" for Geneva; Geneva to Canandaigua, thence by stage to Rochester, from Rochester to Lewiston, from Lewiston to Buffalo. At Buffalo he took the steamer Pioneer for Dunkirk, but the shaft breaking, put back, and left Buffalo "in a common wagon with oil cloth cover, with six passengers, over a rail road, which is evidently a road covered with rails, in other words a corduroy. From Dunkirk to Westfield. Westfield to Ripley, "this," says he, "finishes my tour in the good and great state of New York." Much information and clever comment is packed into the few lines he gives to each of the towns mentioned. Schenectady: "A great many Dutch houses; a dead and alive place; not time to visit Union college." Little Falls: "Aqueduct; stone bridge; a romantic spot fit for gardens; a fine view of the falls of the Mohawk." German Flats: "Fine country and agriculture to perfection." The passengers were all "Jacksonians;" amusing names of boats are mentioned; characterizations of fellow passengers; description of hotels, food, beds and bedding—the whole a marvel of concentration.

In his journey across Ohio, he comments much on the miserable roads, and the reader get an excellent idea of the discomforts of stage travel, so great that once a woman passenger fainted; market prices are given, and it is noted that as he comes farther West more and more whisky is drunk. His pleasant experience in Cincinnati, however, influences him in summing up Ohio as "fine state—happy people; independent and easy in every particular."

By steamboat he goes from Cincinnati to Louisville; from Louisville by stage to Portland below the falls, and crosses the river in a houseboat, there to take passage in the mail stage for Vincennes. "At 8 p. m.," he writes, "arrived in Paoli, and took quarters in a log cabin; five beds in a room; two in a bed; I had a bed to myself. Bill Lynch's house, academy, Courthouse, mill, tannery. Settlers mostly Quakers, decent people." The next morning, he "breakfasted with Judge Fells (Voyles?) very good, but I ate too much wild turkey, first I have seen. Crossed White river in a scow—Hindostan—(this one of our long since vanished towns); dined at Washington, Daviess county, at 7 p. m. Arrived at Vincennes. Very disagreeable ride."

During the fifteen days of his stay in Vincennes, the traveler makes many observations on the new country, and spent his time "very pleasantly." He sees a prairie on fire; the procession of the emigrants passing through, the poor to Illinois "which has a bad name, bad roads and bad public houses"—the richer to Missouri; comments on the Canadian French; meets the county clerk who is also "major general of militia, tavern keeper, schoolmaster, surveyor, doctor and singing master; goes to church, and explores the town, noting the 1,600 inhabitants, the few brick houses, "Gen. Harrison's is the most attractive;" the seven stores, well-stocked, the cotton factory, the "good public library of 1,800 volumes." He notes, too, that "horticulture is not much attended to. Samuel has the best garden here, though only one year old; he has asparagus and celery, which are not common." Laborers, wages, he learns, are "37½ cents a day and found."

"The plain people," he informs us, "live on corn bread and hominy; children are fed on mush and milk; economy is the custom. People are generally poorly clad; many blacks—poor miserable race; so much can be raised that the people in general labor but little. They have a great deal of pride." He is amazed at the amount of whisky consumed; it is drunk like water, but he has seen few drunkards. "Men drink it by the quart, and even the wealthy prefer it to any of the foreign liquors." He himself has finally learned to drink it.

His general observation on the Western country is that "it seems that the prevailing desire is to have land rather than money, though land is very cheap. Yet I do not think a man of family can live any cheaper in Vincennes than in New Brunswick, N. J. Fine farms near Vincennes can be bought for \$2 and \$3 an acre; a hard working man can buy the best of land from the United States at \$1.25 an acre and in a very few years by industry become an independent farmer and be what is called a good liver, that is eat plenty of good corn bread and pork into the bargain, but no molasses. Deliver me from their cookery." He adds, however, that he has eaten more at Vincennes than he did during the time he was coming from Buffalo there. "The food at Samuel's is very good, too, though they have too much of everything, because it's plenty and cheap."

He sums up the expense of his journey, 1,260 miles from New York. Thirteen and a half days were spent on the way, "when not traveling, delayed by storms and alternation of stage days, viewing different places, and a stop of three days in Cincinnati. Including washings and postage the total is \$75.85. Generally, I have ridden until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, often up by 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, but had only two whole nights' rides, and only slept two nights in log cabins."

The journey home, from Madison to Wheeling, on the steamboat "Fairy" where "I lived well and enjoyed myself," over the National road to Baltimore, thence to Philadelphia, is equally interesting with its brief description of people and places, and—curious quality of all diaries—the unconscious revelation of the personality of the writer, no matter how impersonal his account of his adventures may seem. It is a record which should be printed in order to insure its preservation.

KATE MILNER RABB.







